

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1883.

NO. 16.

The Weather at 9:26 Last Night.
Bismarck—Clear; thermometer 50.
Ruford—Clear 41.
St. Paul—Cloudy; 30.

NEWS COMMENTS.

Look out for a hard winter. Chicago is issuing in the neighborhood of 300 marriage licenses a week.

A Kentucky girl refused an offer of marriage on the ground that her father couldn't support any larger family.

SCHOOL houses are a great benefit to the south. A Florida man recently concealed himself in one to shoot an enemy.

GERBARDT says that Mrs. Langtry cost him \$175,000; and she can't trot nearly so fast as some of his cheap horses.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to investigate the American hog, and is vested with full power to send for hogs and papers.

THE greenback campaign has already opened in Iowa. General Weaver has had a row with a preacher in a Des Moines street car.

MR. SURRENCY, a Minnesota man, killed thirty rattlesnakes last week. The story cannot be doubted, as Mr. Surrency vouches for it himself.

ALTHOUGH the polls have closed, Georgia comes timidly forward with an apple which weighs 1½ pounds and is fourteen inches in circumference.

STAMPS are running low in the Duluth post-office, and the postmaster asks the people, as a personal favor, to let up a little on letter writing for the present.

THE thorough inspection of the Bismarck bridge just before the Villard excursion was due to the fact that David Davis was expected to be with the party.

CARTER HARRISON says he will not return to Chicago at present. He has probably learned through the papers that Moody is holding revival meetings there.

MRS. VAN COTT has begun a series of revival meetings in Lawrence, Mass. She had her eye on Boston until Ben Butler got scared and put out to sea in his yacht.

DR. DIO LEWIS, having advised that Americans should retire at 6 and rise at 6, the Hartford Post accuses him of keeping Americans up till 10 to listen to him lecture.

EMMA ABBOTT opened the new opera house at Duluth last night, and her bird-like tones caused the ears of the average Duluthian to hang down to his knees in sympathy.

AFTER all the preparations for a grand celebration, the Villard party will not visit Duluth. This is enough to make the good Mr. Mitchell renounce his antislavery belief, at least for a time.

MADAGASCAR has been ruled by women since 1828, and the poor, down-trodden male martyrs have endured their sufferings with a stoicism that should attract the admiration of the world.

EXCHANGE: A sagacious Ohio lady is pasting in her scrap book all the comments of the opposition press about her husband, who is a candidate for office. "In time of peace prepare for war."

ST. PAUL DISPATCH: When any of Villard's guests are asked what distinctive feature of American life they are most favorably impressed with, they invariably reply: "The American girl." The old mashers!

WHEN about to be married the brave changes his war dress for one of mourning. The red man sometimes displays a rare intelligence and far seeing intuition as it were, that makes us feel far beneath him.

A MEDICAL advertisement says red noses are often caused by dyspepsia. By the immortal Jove, there's the excuse this country has been prospecting for ever since the dawn of creation. What a nation of dyspeptics we are!

CHICAGO TIMES: The Indians out west called Senator Dawes, one of the members of the Indian commission, "The man who goes to sleep standing up." In the senate, however, it is the other people who go to sleep when Dawes stands up.

THE growing cold and chilly, And Mary Jane and Willie, No more upon the front stoop chew their gum; Gone the buzzing fly's wicker chorus, And mosquitoes cease to bore us, And the bumble bee no more doth sweetly hum.

HAVING made so many disastrous attempts to reach the North Pole, would it not be wise for our government to seek harkens amusement nearer home? Let it fit out an annual expedition to swim the Niagara whirlpool. This will come much cheaper and pan out fully as much gloomy horror.

WITH one mad jump A great big lump Sprang up into his wizen— A longing thrill His soul did fill As he wished that she was his.

She also gazed, In manner dazed, Her heart with love did burn; She'd cheerful give Her right to live, If he was only her'n.

BOSTON POST: A Colorado man who expected a gang of lynches to come for him about the middle of the night, took himself to the cellar, leaving a pet grizzly bear in his place in bed. The lynchers didn't bring any light, but made a very plucky attempt to get the bear out and lynch it, but gave it up after three of them had lost an eye apiece, two had suffered the loss of thumbs, chewed off, and the other three were more or less deprived of skin. That man now has a tremendous reputation as a fighter, and the bear didn't mind the work one bit.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

An Explosion of a Boiler in Pittsburgh With Fatal and Deadly Effect.

The Scalding Steam Scatters, Death and Destruction on Every Side.

Prominent Society People Involved in a Divorce Scandal at San Francisco.

A Love For Drink Causes the Untimely Death of Two Men in the Sucker State.

Journalists of the Villard Party Dined and Wined by Their Portland Brethren.

Miscellaneous Matters.

A Terrible Disaster.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—Another disaster has been added to the list of accidents that has from time to time spread consternation and grief among our iron and steel workers and their families. The dangers attending the operations of our iron mills have not of late been greater than those which attended the life of the average mechanic, but on several memorable occasions fatalities have occurred which have been attended.

WITH PECULIARLY DISTRESSING FEATURES. Such an accident happened here today resulting in the instant death of three men and the serious and probably fatal injury of twelve others. Between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon a shock was felt throughout the city which shook many buildings to their foundations, smashed windows and terribly frightened the residents of the south side who rushed from their houses into the street in terror. Immediately after the shock an alarm of fire was struck, and upon investigation it was found that a large boiler in the flanging department of the Sligo Iron works had exploded with fearful violence, scattering flying fragments in every direction and setting fire to the Lake Erie railway shops and a number of dwellings in the vicinity. The news of the disaster

SPREAD LIKE WILDFIRE and soon thousands of people were on the scene of destruction. Up on arrival there a fearful sight met their gaze. The boiler department, a brick structure, was a complete wreck as were also a number of passenger and freight cars and the master mechanic's shops of the Lake Erie railway, while a row of dwellings on the opposite side of the street were in flames. Men, women and children were running about wringing their hands and calling for friends whom they supposed were either killed or wounded. In the ruins of the flanging department, scattered around and legs off, some disfigured beyond recognition, and others suffering from painful burns and scalds. By this time the police had arrived in force and the work of removing the killed and injured from the ruins was begun. It was found that at the time of the explosion, twenty men were at work. Of these, nine were reported all right, three were killed and eight badly injured, four fatally, while four children of Charles Douglas, who lived across the way, were also badly hurt. The following is

A LIST OF THE KILLED:

John W. Allen, the top of his head blown off; Charles Douglas, side of head blown off; John McGarrigan, scalded and sides crushed in.

Injured: Louis House, leg and arms broken and otherwise injured, probably fatally hurt; Wm. Stewart, both legs broken, injuries fatal; Wm. Rodeman, compound fracture of right leg, and other injuries, probably fatal; Thos. Smith, hand blown off and other injuries, probably fatal; Christ Miller, badly scalded; Edward Mallory, head hurt by falling debris; Patrick Leek, leg and arm blown off; Patrick Welch, shoulder blade fractured; John Douglas, boy, seriously scalded; Jessie Douglas, a little girl, scalded, serious; Willie Douglas, injured about head; Baby Douglas, scalded with steam, very serious.

The neighbors did all they could to relieve the sufferers. The boiler was upright, six feet in diameter and was split in four fragments, the longest being blown 200 feet, landing in the middle of the Monongahela river.

IT IS NOT KNOWN what caused the explosion. It was just after the dinner hour and steam had been turned on only a few minutes when it exploded. The coroner has impaneled a jury and a thorough investigation will be made. The Sligo Iron Works was formerly owned by Lyon, Short & Co., but now by Phillips, Merrick & Co. Their loss is estimated at \$10,000. Loss to the Lake Erie railroad company and dwellings about \$3,000.

Louis House, one of the victims, has since died and Christ Miller is not expected to live through the night.

Jessie Douglas died at 10:30 tonight, making the fifth death.

A Social Sensation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—General Winfield Scott Keyes has applied for a divorce from his wife on the ground that she was already the wife of James O'Brien Kelly, of Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., when he married her, which fact was unknown to him at the time. Mrs. Keyes, who is an exceedingly handsome woman, prominent in the society of this city, and whose maiden name was Flora A. Hastings, indignantly denies the charge. She says General Keyes knew all the circumstances of her acquaintance with Kelly; that he only married her after having satisfied himself that she had not been previously married; that on further proof she can show that her husband wrote Kelly warning him

not to harass his wife, Mrs. Keyes, by any professions of a previous marriage. When Gen. Keyes first saw her he became so enamored of her that he persuaded his former wife to consent to be divorced from him, which she immediately agreed to. The social prominence of the parties invests the case with much interest. The case will be tried in the superior court in a few weeks.

Can't Make 'Em Fast Enough.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Requisitions on the postoffice department by postmasters for the new two-cent stamps are so large that the contractors are unable to supply the demand, and the department consequently is reducing the amounts called for in requisitions. The contractors at present are able to furnish one and a half million stamps daily, but this is much less than the number demanded. During the early part of the present month the department distributed a large number of old 2 cent stamps among the smaller postoffices, yet it is believed that with the utmost exertions of the department, fully one third of the postoffices in the country will not have an adequate supply of stamps upon the date when the law providing for the new letter rate goes into operation. The department officials, however, do not fear any serious obstruction to business.

A Valley City Sensation.

VALLEY CITY, D. T., Sept. 20.—[Special.]—Great excitement was caused here at 6 o'clock tonight by the arrest of Herbert Root, president of the Farmers and Merchants National bank of this city, an indictment for perjury found by the grand jury of Barnes county yesterday.

He waived arraignment and entered a plea of not guilty. He was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance. Root is plaintiff in a libel case against the Times of this city in which case he assesses damages at \$117,000. This case is now on trial.

Arrested for Murder.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Emma Fischer was arrested last night, charged with the murder of her husband, Adam Fischer, by poisoning. Fischer died suddenly at his home north of the city Saturday night, Sept. 8th. His family said it was heart disease, but a post mortem examination showed a different cause. The analysis of the stomach showed the presence of strychnine. Suspicion was directed against his wife because of quarrels between the two and the alleged infatuation of the wife with Henry Hays, a farmer in the employ of Fischer. Hays surrendered himself this morning, and both are held without bail till the 26th, when a preliminary examination takes place.

They Deny It.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—William Rockafeller, president of the Standard Oil company, was interviewed today in respect to the allegations that the Standard Oil company were largely interested in cattle grazing in the west. He made an emphatic disavowment to the effect that neither the Standard Oil company or any other of its affiliated interests, nor any person connected with the management of any of their companies, have now, or have had, any interest or connection with the business of taking up Indian reservations or other land for grazing purposes, and are not interested in any western cattle companies or land schemes.

The Way to Settle It.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—A conference of coal operators and delegates from various miners' lodges in St. Clair county, Ill., was held at East St. Louis this morning. The meeting was harmonious, the operators consenting to pay the price asked by the miners, viz: 2½¢ per bushel, to commence from date. The machine mine operators agreed not to undersell the hand working mine operators. Another session will be held this evening, at which a committee from both the operators and miners will be appointed who will have power to arbitrate all future difference without resorting to strikes.

Disorder in the Colored Camp.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 20.—A mass state convention of colored voters was held here today, which was captured early by the Democrats and afterwards reorganized by the Republicans, when the former bolted and two conventions were held. The bolters appointed Peter H. Clark, Richard A. Jones, A. Davidson and J. Allen Ross as delegates to the national convention at Louisville, September 24th, and adopted a resolution condemning the Republicans. The other convention refused to appoint delegates and endorsed the Republican ticket.

A Journalistic Feed.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 20.—The eastern journalists accompanying the Villard party who left this morning for the east were prior to their departure entertained by the proprietors of the Oregonian at an elegant dinner. There were present representatives of the Boston Herald and Journal, Springfield Republican, New York Tribune, Sun and Times, Philadelphia Press, St. Louis Republican and Globe-Democrat, Louisville Courier-Journal, Harper's Weekly, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Tribune and other journals. The party expressed surprise at the resources of the northwest.

Accidentally Poisoned.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 20.—O. B. Ward and Charles Johnston were accidentally poisoned at Camp Point today. They procured what they supposed to be a quart bottle of bitters at a drug store to be drunk as a beverage. Drinking freely of it they both dropped dead in a short time. A third man who drank with them was seized with spasms but will recover.

Weather at Grand Forks.

GRAND FORKS, D. T., Sept. 20.—Early this morning a cold rain began to fall, with the wind from the southwest, gradually shifting to west and northwest. Heavy rain during the day accompanied by wind, which increased to a violent gale from six p. m., to ten. Barometer falling rapidly.

AN ACTIVE DAY.

The Macrocosm and Microcosm Combined Their Forces to Enliven Matters Yesterday.

And Boards, Bricks, Trowels, Mortar and Real Estate Flew About with Reckless Frolic.

A Large Planing Mill and Bone Flour Factory to be Established Here at Once.

The Streets and Avenues of the Capitol Grounds are Very Appropriately Named.

The Tribune Receives News of a Very Pleasant Wedding in Military Life.

Materialized.

The agitation, suggestions and bright, sunny dreams of new manufacturing interests in Bismarck, have at last materialized and Mr. J. P. Nudd, a gentleman who has made a close study of the city and its future, has ordered a one hundred horse power engine which he will put in a bone-flour factory and planing mill. The exact site of Mr. Nudd's mill is not yet known, but will very likely be south of the North Pacific track near the depot. It would require columns of space to expatiate upon the merits and feasibility of this enterprise. You cannot cast a glance in any direction of the city or surrounding country without gazing upon the necessity for a factory and mill of this nature. While in the city you see hundreds of massive buildings as well as neat cottages and commodious dwellings in the rough state of construction and as their new piece sides rear themselves in conspicuous boldness, you say there is need of more planing mills. Travel up and down the Missouri river, or over the vast rolling plains of Dakota and you will see strewn "as leaflets in the woodland, the dry, bleaching bones of buffalo, deer and antelope. Taking into consideration the value of bone flour as a fertilizer and the vast need of this essential element in the farms of states adjoining Dakota, this department of the institution will certainly be a flattering success. Mr. Nudd will soon have his immense engine in position and as soon as the mill can be completed work will be commenced.

The Capitol Grounds.

No public grounds in the country are more beautiful or have a neater design and appearance than those which surround the Dakota capital will have when completed. The streets surrounding and leading to the grounds have all been named, and their titles are selected with great care and propriety. The grounds have twenty-two streets, which are named as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner and traveling around the grounds to the left, the streets and avenues which intersect the south, east and west capital streets are:

Michigan avenue, Grant street, Pennsylvania avenue, Sheridan street, New England avenue, Chandler street, Brewster street, Iowa avenue, Teller street, Minnesota avenue, Howard street, Dakota avenue, McCook street, Montana avenue, Lincoln street, Wisconsin avenue, Stanton street, Garfield avenue.

It is not necessary to give reasons for conferring the above names upon the streets of Dakota's capital grounds, as every one is familiar with the brilliant records of the statesmen whose names appear above, and it is no more than common courtesy to our great sister states to have some mark of friendship and welcome for the thousands who are pouring in from their cities and fields to take up homes in this broad territory. The streets McCook and Howard are given the names of two of Dakota's deceased governors, who will ever be remembered by the people of the northwest as earnest workers for the country's good. Governor Howard is the executive who built from his own funds the first hospital for the territory's unfortunate insane, and in many other ways he gained the profound respect and love of all Dakotans. Governor McCook was shot at a public meeting in Yankton by a cowardly assassin because of some petty political spite.

There are two main streets, broad and long, at the right of the grounds, running north and south, which bear the names of the presidents of North Dakota's two great railroads—Villard and Hill. These broad high-ways are depicted at the north by Merrill street, in honor of General Manager Merrill of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and Beacon street, from the popular street in Boston of that name. These latter four streets form a border about the grounds and the remainder intersect the streets bordering immediately upon the park which surrounds the capital. These four streets will be known as South Capitol, North Capitol, East Capitol and West Capitol.

Broad boulevards will extend around the entire grounds and when the landscape engineers will have completed their work this public garden will be one of the most charming spots in the country.

A Military Wedding.

Miss Josie D. Howe, the only daughter of Captain Henry Howe of the Seventeenth infantry, was married at Ft. Yates, Wednesday evening, to Captain Charles E. Ingalls of the quartermaster department. The nuptials were

celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents at the fort, and were witnessed by a numerous assemblage of relatives and friends of the contracting parties.

Over seventy-five ladies and gentlemen, in full dress gathered in the magnificent reception parlor, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens.

At nine o'clock the band played the wedding march, and the bride and groom entered the parlor, when Dr. G. W. Dunbar performed the sacred ceremonies of uniting the couple in the holy bonds.

Immediately following the marriage vow, an elegant reception was tendered, after which the party repaired to the dining room, where a sumptuous repast was served.

The ladies present displayed handsome costumes. The bride presented a lovely appearance in a magnificent white satin dress with a full court train plaided with satin of the same spotless hue, elaborately trimmed with duchess lace, and enriched with orange blossom and diamond ornaments. The bridemaids were elegantly attired in cream white, satin trimmed with Spanish lace. The bride was the recipient of numerous costly and handsome presents, and the evening was spent in dancing, congratulations and general merriment. At one o'clock the health of Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls was proposed in felicitous terms, by hoping that their path through life would be one of unalloyed happiness and that the star of conjugal bliss would lead them on to a ripe and happy old age. Yesterday morning the newly married couple left for this city, and from here they continued their eastward journey, and will take an extensive tour through the east. Several officers and ladies were present from Fort Lincoln, and the wedding is said to have been one of the most brilliant affairs that ever took place in military circles.

Ticket of Leave Man.

The pressing need of a more commodious hall or opera house is made apparent whenever a first-class entertainment visits the city. Last evening the Rial party appeared in "Ticket of Leave Man," and but for the lack of appropriate scenery gave a most excellent rendition of the play. Probably Bismarck has never before had the pleasure of greeting with so large and representative an audience as assembled last evening, a combination of artists so thoroughly and exceptionally proficient. The name of Louise Rial is by no means unfamiliar even in this latitude. Bismarck is peopled principally with people of refined taste, who appreciate merit wherever they find it. In the east they have heard of Miss Rial and many have seen her. She is by no means an amateur. She displays more sympathy and earnestness than nine out of ten of those who assume the characters represented by her. Although not particularly handsome, she has an interesting face and a winning way. A peculiarity of last evening's entertainment was the good support given Miss Rial by the rest of the company. Usually the "star" shines simply because of comparison, but in the Rial combination this is not the fact. Each member does his part well, and the people of Bismarck will doubtless show their appreciation of talent by filling the hall at each entertainment to be given this week. The audience last evening was good. Despite the high wind a goodly number of ladies were present and well pleased with the play. Tonight East Lynne will be given, and to avoid the rush at the door (an old expression used for the first time in these columns), reserved seats should be secured during the day at Frisby's drug store.

From Peanuts.

BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 20, 1883. EDITOR TRIBUNE.—In yesterday's published proceedings of the city council, I notice that the mastodon chief of police is ordered by the city council to remove all vendors from the streets and sidewalks. This is intended to suppress the two little fruit stands, one at the corner of Third street, and the other on Fifth, each of which are presided over by children and poor people, who are trying hard to make a living. It would also drive the little boys out of employment who peddle apples about the capital grounds and supply the hundreds of laborers with such things as they may need. Nothing better or larger in the way of law-making, could be expected, perhaps, from at least four of the law-breaking aldermen, but it is to be hoped that our mayor will put his No. 7 down hard on such small orders. Such acts are unworthy the pretensions of a city, and if the nincompoops who passed such an order will visit an old established city, they will see fruit stands and vendors on every street corner, and from these traders in a small way have grown some of the greatest merchants and financiers of our age. Let the little ones have a chance. Yours truly, FRANKS.

Ayer's Newspaper Directory.

N. W. Ayer & Son's annual newspaper directory is received. It contains a carefully prepared list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, in which the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten lines for one month. It gives the population of the United States, and each state, territory and county, seat, the chief cities and towns, and of nearly every place in which a paper is published, from the census of 1880. Also similar information concerning the Dominion of Canada, from the census of 1881. There is no other single publication within our knowledge which contains information of such varied use and value for general business purposes. Complete in all its departments, thorough in its details, giving just the information needed, and only that, simply arranged, easily referred to, carefully compiled—it is, in fact, a model work of its kind.

Wilkes McDermott, representing the John L. Sullivan party, and for several years past Mr. Sullivan's trainer is in the city arranging for an exhibition. It is likely however, that owing to lack of suitable hall, Mr. McDermott will arrange for a special train to run to Fargo for those who want to see Mr. Sullivan. He will be in that city about Oct. 10th.

THE NORTH PACIFIC.

Facts and Figures Showing the Condition of the Great Road.

A Financial Statement at Once Encouraging and Flattering.

North Pacific Statement.

The annual report of the North Pacific company for 1883 shows the gross earnings, \$7,855,459; increase, \$2,425,153; expenses, \$5,336,929; increase, \$1,764,029; net earnings, \$2,518,529; increase, \$661,064. The treasurer's statement shows a balance July 1st of \$62,303,923; received from earnings of the land department and miscellaneous, \$9,379,024; proceeds of bonds, \$18,550,000; preferred stock sold, \$757,169; loans for construction, \$6,452,031; total, \$97,125,180. While the earnings per mile of the older part of the road show a satisfactory increase, the ratio of earnings to the total mileage was necessarily less for the fiscal year just closed than the preceding year, from the fact that of the additional 900 miles of the road operated, nearly 600 were a newly constructed line.

traversing regions where the road had to create settlement and business as it advanced. The earning and capacity of this mileage will soon be demonstrated now that connection with other tracks is effected and the line completed to the Pacific coast. Of the proceeds, \$4,593,946 were paid June 30, 1883, to the Oregon and Transcontinental company on account of indebtedness to it for loans and advances in excess of expenditures on account of construction and equipment amounting to \$7,896,507 over the cash receipts from the proceeds of general mortgage bonds, sale of preferred stock and other sources of income and arises from sources chief among which are increased cost of construction beyond the engineers' estimates and expenditures for motive power and rolling stock to keep pace with the increased traffic of the road. To avoid embarrassment and large floating liabilities an arrangement was entered into with the Oregon & Transcontinental company under which that company was to make advances of money needed and to accept therefor such negotiable security as this company is competent to give. The terms and forms whereof to be decided hereafter. The time appears at hand for a stricter recognition and satisfaction of claims of preferred stock under the plans of reorganization, with a certainty of increasing earnings and a prospect of low operating expenses. It is the belief of the directors that the payment of the regular dividends on preferred may be reasonably expected to begin at an early date. The earnings for the fiscal year are summed up as follows: Gross earnings from '82 to '83, \$7,855,459; increase, \$2,425,153 over previous years; expenses, including rentals and taxes, \$5,336,929, an increase over the previous year of \$1,764,029.26; net earnings \$2,518,529; increase \$661,064; ratio of expense, etc., to earnings increased 2½ per cent. The express and telegraph business carried on by the company show encouraging figures. The gross earnings of the former are \$227,729; expenses \$85,494, leaving the net earnings \$142,234. The telegraph system is also greatly extended.

A Booming Little City.

A large and well-arranged hotel is now contracted to be erected at Bismarck within the next ninety days, and from a gentleman recently from that place the TRIBUNE learns that quite a number of new business houses and residences will be erected yet this fall. Bismarck is admirably situated to becoming an important little city and a distributing point for a vast area of country. She has unlimited quantities of coal, possesses material for the manufacture of the finest building material, is surrounded by a splendid agricultural and grazing country, which is being rapidly taken up, and in fact possesses every requisite for the building up of a thrifty town. Two industries alone—the North Pacific Coal company and the Pressed Brick and Lime company—at present distribute in the neighborhood of \$10,000 each month, and this sum will probably be doubled within the next year. Altogether the booming town has a very bright and promising future.

Fine Vegetables.

George Hoffman, the enterprising postmaster at Vanderbilt, D. T., deserves credit and special mention for his well directed efforts for the diversification and improvement of the products of the Missouri slope. He sent a number of vegetable specimens to E. Strauss & Bro., Main street, jewelers, yesterday, which excel anything of the kind seen this season. The list consists of two turnips which weigh fifteen pounds each; a number of Early Rose potatoes as large and mellow as ever graced the table of an Irish lord, and two varieties of beans of clear white hue and uniform size. The exhibit would do credit to any state or territorial fair, and speak volumes for the energy and skill of Mr. Hoffman as well as the fertility of his excellent farm.

Fargo Items.

FARGO, Sept. 20.—The equinoctial storm struck this section early this morning. Many are already through threshing but considerable wheat remains in shock on the large farms. If the weather keeps cold not much damage will be done.

The Dickey County Bank of Ellendale has suspended.

The Capital bank of St. Paul, has sworn out an attachment for \$76,000 and this is alleged to have been the final cause of suspension.

Fatality at a Trial.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—St. Paul, Ind., special: In an encounter at a trial before a justice of the peace James McCool shot and mortally wounded Silas Favors. McCool escaped.

The Bismarck Tribune.

JUDGE EDGERTON'S DECISION.

It was reported Saturday that Judge Edgerton has declared the law creating a commission to locate the capital contrary to the organic act of the territory, and declared that the commission, in the location of the capital, had acted without authority.

It is to be feared that the judge was governed too much by the public clamor which he encountered in the atmosphere of Yankton, and that he did not give due weight to the authorities cited by the attorneys for the commission.

Men much older in the law, and who many years ago became famous for their fearless and just decisions, have gone over the question, taking into consideration all of the points involved, and have reached an opinion contrary to the one Mr. Edgerton is reported to have given.

The capital, however, has been removed from Yankton the law locating it there has been repealed, and Bismarck is now the capital of Dakota.

The supreme court of the territory is not likely to sustain Mr. Edgerton; nor will the supreme court of the United States be likely to do so. It will require a decision from that authority before the old condition of affairs can be restored. Before that time is reached another Dakota Legislature will have passed upon the subject, and Dakota will perhaps have become a state. It is even to be doubted if Judge Edgerton can see his way clear to sustain himself when he considers the array of authorities that can, and will be brought in support of the opposite view from his.

His decision, it sustained, will take property from the territory worth at least four hundred thousand dollars; and takes will follow to give the public buildings that this fund would provide without expense to the territory. The interest that has secured this decision will next ask and expect him to endorse the illegal use of public funds for the payment of the expenses of the Sioux Falls convention; for the census which they have ordered at prices unheard of before for similar work. They will lead him, if he will follow, into a world of trouble, from which he will be glad enough to be relieved. While professing the highest regard for law, they are themselves the leaders in a scheme that in violation of laws loading the people of the territory with debt. They purpose, through a meeting that has no more authority to act in the premises than a Methodist Camp Meeting would have, to set aside the laws of the United States and set up a government for themselves in violation of the laws of the land, contrary to all precedent and contrary to the better sense of all who are not blinded by the howl of politicians or swayed by personal interests.

We do not believe Judge Edgerton has considered well the authorities upon this subject. It does not believe he has considered the evil effects upon the people of the territory. It fears he has overlooked important elements and has given too much heed to his immediate surroundings. The Tribune can not question his good intentions—the writer knows him too well for that; but it should not be forgotten that even the infernal regions are said to be paved with good intentions. Men and judges sometimes rise above public clamor and act or decide in defiance of public opinion, and being right are always in the end sustained. They sometimes, without realizing it, are governed more by their surroundings than they ought to be, and do not realize the full force of law that their attention has been called to. In that case their decisions will not bear the test of criticism. Mr. Edgerton's decision will soon be put to that test and the Tribune is confident it can not stand.

On all the comments on the recent Fargo convention the following from the St. Paul Globe is the most commendable and fair: "The territory of Dakota, our nearest neighbor and more than sister—for Minnesota and Dakota are joined by closer ties than boundary lines can sever—is very much 'fore up' at present over the question of statehood and division. It is very generally admitted that the territory is too large and unwieldy for a single state, and the inhabitants have tacitly agreed that a division should be made, and the forty-sixth parallel has been chosen as the dividing line between north and south Dakota. But here comes the rub. The representatives of the southern section of the territory a short time ago called a convention at Sioux Falls for the purpose of framing a constitution, and without so much as saying 'by your leave' appropriated the name of Dakota. Now comes the North Dakotians, and through a convention at Fargo protest most emphatically against the action of the Sioux Falls in appropriating a name that has been rendered famous throughout the civilized world by the natural productions of the northern portion of the territory.

The Fargo convention is right. Dakota's only claim to fame has come from the wealth of grain and mineral products that have been produced north of the forty-sixth parallel of latitude. That fame has been great and world-wide, sufficient indeed to serve for two states, but if the territory is to be divided on the line proposed, the section that has won the honors is certainly entitled to wear them. There

may be but little in a name, on ordinary occasions, but when it comes to naming a state it is something different. If there is to be a state of Dakota, it should comprise the territory from which has come the wealth of cereal products that has been the wonder of the world; which produces the grandest herds of cattle that ever roamed over a prairie; that has lavished nature's gold and silver in countless millions upon the world. If there is to be a Dakota in the sisterhood of states let the northern part of the present territory wear the name. It is a diadem she has fairly won, and she should not be robbed of such a jewel at this late day."

The Portland Hesperian says: "The completion of the North Pacific, which is hailed as an auspicious event in the history of the northwest, will be followed by the completion of the Oregon & California road, connecting with a branch of the Central Pacific at the state line. Portland will then be brought within a few hours' travel of San Francisco, a desideratum much to be desired. Full soon the long ocean voyage will be dispensed with. The traveler boarding the train at Portland will be rapidly whirled up the banks of the Willamette through the valley dotted with golden sheaves that bears its name, to the rolling hills of Douglas, through the tortuous defiles of Cow creek, on to the classic shades of Jackson, up far among Alpine peaks of the Siskiyou, thence down under the sun-kissed crests of Shasta; along the banks of the Sacramento river to where the valley of the same name stretches away to the purple mists of the Golden Gate. This route will be eminently one for passenger traffic, as the changes of climate, altitude and scenic effect are so rapid that monotony will be out of the question. The golden spike will crown the work on the North Pacific, but it will rest with the cars of the Oregon and California road in passing through the mineral belt of Southern Oregon and Northern California to roll over a road-bed of gold."

The board of directors of the Dakota penitentiary of Bismarck took heroic measures at their last meeting with a view to negotiating the Dakota penitentiary funds, giving their personal notes for money to go on with the work in the meantime. Last night they received notice from Major Edwards, chairman, that the bonds had been negotiated to Preston, Keene & Co., Chicago, and that the money will be available October 1. This will doubtless be a pleasant piece of information for Messrs. Megan & Kelly, the contractors. It may not be out of place here to remark that Bismarck went into the construction of this building in true Bismarckian style. When it was reported that the bonds could not be sold they concluded to sell them themselves; and when the contractors reported the work would be stopped for want of funds they borrowed money on their own notes and continued to push the work. It will be an awful blue day when Bismarck gets left.

In the edification of those who recently made up the associated press excursion, with which General Ticket Agent Barnes, of the North Pacific had so much fun with that uniform cap, a Col. G. S. Pierce, member of the party, has written a piece of poetry entitled "Out on the Northern Pacific," which is to be sung to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." It is said that Mr. Barnes has committed ten verses to memory and with his faint recollection of the old tune, renders it next to impossible for the rest of the boys to do any work in the North Pacific headquarters building at St. Paul.

The Jamestown Alert, a warm and persistent advocate of the division of Dakota on the 46th parallel, concedes there would have been vigorous kicking had the Fargo convention passed resolutions either favoring or opposing the division of Dakota. There was a time when Capt. Tom Van Etten and Joseph Hare were alone in North Dakota in their opposition to division, but things have changed somewhat during the past two or three years. The disposition to oppose division is even growing in South Dakota.

The Yellowstone Journal says: "Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, in opening his remarks at the laying of the cornerstone at Bismarck, addressed his audience as 'citizens of Minnesota.' If the grade of wet goods dispensed by President Villard was so powerful as to make a man forget he was in Dakota, while sojourning in Bismarck, it ought to be on tap on all trains on the Dakota division."

DULUTH is making extensive preparations to entertain the Villard excursion on its return from the Pacific coast. The Tribune of that city regrets that General Grant will not be of the party as it unhesitatingly declares him to be the most interesting member of the party.

AFTER a seven months vacation the Miles City Daily Journal has made its appearance again. From this it may be inferred that Miles City is booming again.

A BUILDING boom unprecedented in the history of Bismarck is now in progress.

By Telegraph

A Mysterious Affair.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—The story comes from Jefferson City, this state, that early last Saturday morning a man of about fifty-eight years of age, who represented himself as an ex-convict, called at State Treasurer Chappell's residence, and after exacting a promise of secrecy and protection, he told that gentleman that he and four others had perfected a plan to rob the state treasury, and that at 12 on Tuesday they intended to enter the treasury department, capture and gag who ever might be present, and then rob the vaults of all the money and bonds there. He had concluded, however, that the job was too risky, and determined to give the gang away. Mr. Chappell questioned the man very closely and found him well informed regarding the interior arrangements of the treasury office and the number of persons likely to be present at the hour set for the robbery. After making an appointment for another interview with the man at 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. Chappell went to the office, informed the chief clerk of what had happened and then laid the matter before the deputy warden of the penitentiary, who quickly recognized the man as a notorious crook known as Dutch Charley who served several terms in the Missouri and other state penitentiaries. The man failed to keep his appointment with the treasurer and the question among the officials now is whether he was hoaxing Mr. Chappell or whether there really was a plan to rob the treasury. The affair is involved in a great mystery.

O'Donnell's Movements.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The authorities at the last moment decided to take O'Donnell to Southampton instead of Plymouth. It is not known whether this course was taken because of information received by the police relative to the movements of sympathizers. O'Donnell states he had a pleasant voyage. He had not been in iron restraints. His custodians treated him with remarkable kindness, allowing him to go upon deck mornings and afternoons and his meals were served to him in his own cabin. O'Donnell has an Irish cast of countenance and piercing black eyes. He shook hands heartily with the detective who received him from the Cape policeman. It is reported that O'Donnell has said that he does not so much mind being tried for the murder of Carey, but is afraid he will be recognized by the police as a participant in other affairs. Detectives who have charge of O'Donnell are the same men engaged in ferreting out the recent dynamite conspirators. The railway car in which O'Donnell is conveyed to London and the carriages preceding and following it will be filled with policemen.

The Fever's Fearful Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—A party of twelve Americans who fled from Guaymas arrived last night and said the people were leaving the city by hundreds. There was hardly a house but contained some victim of the fever. The authorities have given over the work burying the dead to a pack of Hebride Indians who went from house to house carrying the bodies of those they supposed dead or dying. Merchants have closed their stores and nailed the doors. Restaurants are all closed. There is no assistance obtainable. Reports from Hemisillo state that the fever is raging there. At Mazatlan it is raging even more frightful than at Guaymas.

Must Speak German.

METZ, Sept. 17.—Mantuffel, military command of Alsace-Lorraine, has issued a decree proclaiming that the use of the German language by judicial and municipal authorities of Metz and Thionville shall be compulsory after the first of January, 1884, as the use of the French language has been utilized to excite agitation for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. Mantuffel in a conciliatory spirit had heretofore exempted these officials from the operative law making the use of the German language compulsory throughout the whole of Alsace-Lorraine.

Distinguished Guests.

DULUTH, Sept. 17.—A portion of the Villard party, consisting of Gen. U. S. Grant, Frederick Billings, ex-president of the North Pacific road, Wm. M. Evans, ex-secretary of state, Gen. Geo. W. Cass, New York, Gen. John Newton, great engineer of Hell Gate fame of New York, Gen. Robert Macleay, commissary general of the United States army, Jesse B. Grant, of New York, and W. W. Smith, of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city today by special train and were shown about the city in a quiet way by a committee of citizens. They left for St. Paul tonight.

Heavy Receipts.

DULUTH, Sept. 17.—Today there arrived in Duluth 400 car loads of wheat, aggregating about two hundred thousand bushels. This is the largest amount ever received here in one day. There has never before been to exceed 200 cars. This fact will go to show how much the increase will be this year over last year. The harvest is commencing to flow this way and will continue to come in now as fast as the elevators can handle it.

Sad Story of Shipwreck.

HALIFAX, Sept. 17.—The bark Bethany was lost on Sable Island and the captain's wife and three children and eight of the crew were drowned, including the first and second mates. The captain and remaining three seamen have arrived in Newfield. The survivors were three days on the wreck when rescued. They attempted to reach the shore on a raft when a heavy sea swept them all off, including the captain's wife and three children. Three sailors saved the captain and were able to reach the raft again, the latter carrying with him two of his children, but they died shortly.

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Keign of Terror.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 17.—News' Longview special: A reign of terror prevails in every portion of the country, except perhaps Kilgore, from which place there is no report. The excitement is due to a raid on the whites, sup-

posed to be contemplated by negroes. The white farmers have their wives and children in gin houses and are holding guard over them. In some communities little sleep has been had since Friday night and there are haggard faces with looks of fear or stern determination.

New York Notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Sir Charles and Lady Woolsey arrived from England today. Lady Woolsey is a daughter of D. Murphy, of San Francisco, made marquis by the pope.

Judge Donohue, of the supreme court, has annulled the marriage of Wm. Fink and Amelia M. Salmon. Fink claimed that he was compelled to marry Miss Salmon by threats of her father and brother that they would shoot him if he refused.

A Serious Mistake.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—Melinda Pope, of Genesee, twenty-nine years old, who was married last week by Justice Benzler of this city to Wm. Cohn, under twenty-one years of age is seeking a divorce on the ground that she meant to have married his brother but was deceived, as they look exactly alike. The Cohn whom she wedded is said to be dissolute, while the one she wanted is steady and respectable.

The Knights Return.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The members of Apollo commandery Knights Templars, reached here today from their European tour, and were received at the depot by members of the commandery who did not make the journey and by sister commanderies. Addresses of welcome and responses were delivered at the asylum.

The First Through Freight.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17.—This afternoon the first through freight from Portland, Me., to Portland, Oregon, over the North Pacific road, started via the Eastern Albany and Northwest railroads. It consisted of ten cars loaded with canned corn.

Boston Politics.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The present Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General will be renominated by the Republican convention. There is opposition to Pierce for Governor, owing to his vote against the counting of Louisiana for Hayes.

A Bold Robbery.

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 17.—Three murderers entered the house of Washington Odell, near Ridgeway, shot Odell and then threatened his wife if she did not give up their money. She refused, and the men forcibly took \$2,000.

An Alliance Wanted.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—It is said the Porte has instructed the Turkish ambassador at Berlin to sound the German government respecting a Turco-German alliance with Turkey in the event of a war between Germany and France.

Sentenced to Death.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Sept. 17.—T. L. Shields, for the murder of Sutton, was sentenced to hang October 12. An appeal will be taken. Shields shot Sutton for seducing his sister and refusing to marry her.

Political Demonstration.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 17.—The socialists made the opening of parliament the occasion for a political demonstration. Placards favoring universal suffrage were posted along the route of the royal cortege.

Treating for Peace.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The National states that the Marquis Treng is treating directly with Prime Minister Ferry, and that Waddington, the French ambassador to London, is assisting in the negotiations.

Town Burned.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A member of Henry M. Stanley's party who arrived at Madeira reports that the French burned Loanga because the natives refused to sell certain territory to them.

Troops Injured.

WRENSBORO, Sept. 17.—During a cavalry charge in the German military maneuvers today many troops were injured owing to the blinding dust.

AN Alabama man left a note for his wife, saying he was insane and was found six miles away, stark mad. His thoughtfulness in posting his friends as to his condition is to be commended.

A THREE CARD monte man beat Rufus Hatch out of \$5 at Rockford the other day. Uncle Rufus thought he had a sure thing of it, and looked real sad when his duds all began to laugh at him.

CHINESE theatre performances in Portland, Ore., commenced at 7 o'clock in the evening and last until 2 o'clock the next morning. In this they resemble the American variety theatre, so a friend informs us.

A KENTUCKY paper says that Proctor Knott is inordinately fond of telling ghost stories. If Proctor will come to Bismarck the TRIBUNE will kick like an army mule to get him on the police force on the Main street beat.

AN Ohio man is nearly seven feet high and has a voice like the bull of Bashan. He doesn't know whether to become a politician and utilize his voice in legislative halls or to look for a job of calling out the numbers in a keno game.

GIRLS, make your lovers show a physicians' certificate that their lungs are sound before permitting them to kiss you. Two Reading young ladies have died with consumption caused by inhaling the breath of weak-lunged young men.

A SAN FRANCISCO murderer whose guilt was clearly proven has been waiting to be hung for three years, but with an accommodating spirit seldom met with he still tells the officials to take their own time as he is not at all in a hurry.

A PORTLAND man stubbed his toe on a rough sidewalk, and the editor of one of the papers gave him two columns in which to narrate his grievances. Had he broken a leg he would probably have utilized the entire paper, with a four-page supplement.

THE Princess Louise has sent seven water colors to the Boston exhibition. One of them represents a blue cow grazing in a lavender meadow, through which a purple brook, filled with pink fish, purls along under a green sky, in which a terra cotta sun flames gorgeously.

FOR true generosity an Illinois merchant takes the cake. When called upon by the ladies of a church to contribute to an oyster supper his great big heart opened right up, and he told them to go ahead with the other arrangements and he would furnish the entire oyster himself.

THE SOLDIER IN LEGISLATION.

The New Pension Office.—Needs of the General Land Office.—Bungle in the Agricultural Bureau.

High Price for Timber Lands.—Star Route Investigation, and the Dakota Statistical Farce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Among the new structures in Washington that will add materially to the architectural features of the city is the pension office, the walls of which have reached the top of the first story above the basement. The building is of pressed brick with terra cotta and dressed stone ornaments, and is handsome in its design and arrangement of material. It occupies the site of the old jail—a locality that in former times was avoided as much as possible. Evidences of this avoidance are still witnessed in the shabby character of the older buildings in its vicinity. The old jail, being within the bounds of Judiciary Square, the ground it occupied was added to the open space when it was torn away. The removal of this eye-sore gave an increased value to the property in the neighborhood, and the street on the north side, which was scarcely occupied at all, was soon fronted with rows of four story brick houses. Since the location of the pension office property on the west side of the square has taken a rise and is now valued for office purposes. The buildings are mostly poor but these will soon give way to a better class and their site will make them desirable for business purposes. They will front the new pension office and be convenient to the city hall, which is on the south side of Judiciary Square, and be within reach of all the executive departments and of the capital by a few minutes' ride in horse cars. Between the pension office and the city hall is a fine park with young trees of many varieties growing thrifty, which is destined within a few years to be one of the favorite summer resorts of the city. There are several of these resorts already handsomely improved, tidily kept and attractive in warm weather by their grateful shade, but that on Judiciary Square is destined to eclipse them all.

THE NEW PENSION OFFICE.

There are some strange things done in legislation, and the act for the erection of a pension office is one of them. Not that such a building was not needed, for it was, as the government has occupied rented property for its pension bureau ever since the war, and sometimes it has been scattered into several buildings at the same time. The strangeness of the legislation is in the fact that the general land office needed a separate and distinct building more than any other one of the executive bureaus. The pension business of the country, while it is enormous at present, is temporary—the great bulk of it terminating with the generation that participated in the war—but that of the land office is as permanent as the real property of the country. Take out the thirteen original states, Maine, Vermont, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas, and the titles to all the real property in the nation are involved in the records of

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Those records are not in a fire proof building and never have been. Many of them are kept in dark, musty rooms, where no ray of sunlight ever penetrates. Burning gas must be used and foul air breathed while searching for information in these inconvenient and unwholesome places. The clerks are crowded as badly as the records, and their health is constantly endangered by the closeness of their quarters. The land office has no home of its own. It is a tenant by sufferance of the patent office, and with the Indian bureau, is an intruder. The patent office was built with funds contributed by the inventors of the country. It never cost the government a dollar, and is always has been self-sustaining. But its space, which is all needed for itself, is occupied in good part by the land and Indian bureaus. It is a case of unjustifiable imposition.

The land office is also self-sustaining. Its receipts not only meet all expenses, but pay a large surplus into the treasury. While this is the case it is denied an appropriation for a building suitable to its wants, and the pension office, which not only yields no revenue, but is the chief source of expense to the government, is provided with fine quarters at a

GREAT OUTLAY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

The records of the land office, priceless in their value and permanent in their character as they affect the great property interests of the nation, are kept in a building liable to destruction at any time, while those of the pension office, temporary in their value to the public, will be placed where they will be safer than any others in the public custody. The bureaus which cost the people nothing are denied what they should have, while that which is most expensive of all is given what it really does not need. This strange fact shows the influence the soldier element exerts in legislation. I do not think we should quarrel with it even if it is success in accomplishing may seem inconsistent when viewed in the light of other things. The soldier element is what saved the country in its hour of need, and gratitude should go out to it in all forms. If it has taken precedence in securing a permanent home of its own it has earned it in securing the perpetuity of its government that bestows the home.

DAKOTA STATISTICS.

Some time ago the commissioner of agriculture sent an agent to Dakota to gather statistics and general information regarding the resources of the territory. The design was to make an official publication that would be of value not only to the present residents of Dakota, but to all contemplating investment or settlement therein. A similar work had been published for Florida and it had given great satisfaction, not only in this country, but in Europe. But the man sent to Dakota was not equal to the task. He made such a bungle of his work that the commissioner suppressed its publication, and its appearance will be delayed until the ground can be traversed by a competent person. This mishap is to be regretted, as there are calls from all points of the compass for the information this contemplated publication should have contained. Being of an official character it would have had more influence than any local publication could exert.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

The probability is that the greater portion of the Sioux reservation will be thrown open to settlement. Should this be the case there will be a greater rush to Dakota in the spring than was ever before known, and an influx of capital that will immediately develop unoccupied parts of the territory. The investment of money in

lands and improvements on lands is becoming each year more of a favorite method with capitalists. The soil and its products are the great sources of wealth, and are more recognized as such now than at any time since the panic of 1873 sent stocks, bonds, merchandise and manufactures into the uncertainties of value.

ABOUT PINE LANDS.

The prices obtained at the recent sale of pine lands at the St. Cloud (Minn.) land office have astonished people hereabouts. Some tracts reached \$31.25 an acre, and many brought \$20 an acre. Yellow pine lands, selected as first choice, with railroad shipping facilities, can be had from individuals in Alabama and Florida at from \$4 to \$10 an acre, and there are some bodies of public land that may be had for \$1.25, or double this price within the limits of railroad grants. There is great contrast in these figures when it is considered there is a market for all the lumber that can be made, whether at the north or the south. The Minnesota pine lands sold for more money per acre than the choice agricultural lands of southern Nebraska commanded at the public outcry sale in June last. The prices obtained at the St. Cloud sale show the public appreciation of the timber supply of the country.

STAR ROUTE EXPENSES.

With the approaching session of Congress there will be a hue and cry over expenditures in the star route trials. All over the country United States attorneys, marshals and commissioners are without pay for a portion of their services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. Bliss, Ker, Merrick and their army of retainers took all the money there was in the treasury belonging to the department of justice. Accounts were so nicely rendered as to cover the last dollar and leave parties at a distance without anything. The appropriation to meet this deficiency will not be made until it is thoroughly discussed—perhaps not until an investigation of the department, throughout all the branches of its service is had. Some things have been done under Mr. Brewster's administration that will not look well when a full light has been turned on them. The democracy will make all the capital they can out of the investigation. Heretofore in their departmental researches they have not been happy. In hunting for republican rascals they have generally found a rascal and a democrat on the same day. They hope for better luck next time, and believe that Brewster has furnished them a field where they will certainly bring down some republican game.

A BIG LAND SALE.

is reported from Philadelphia. Hamilton Diston of that city, who purchased two years ago from the State of Florida, 4,000,000 acres, and afterward sold 2,000,000 acres to Sir Edward Reed, M. P., has sold the remainder to an English syndicate, who will put on a line of steamships between Liverpool and Fernandina. The object of the purchasers is to manufacture the timber on the land into building material ready for use in the construction of houses, to develop the resources of the soil in fruit, nut and sugar culture and reclaim what is now waste by reason of swamp or overflow. To accomplish they will colonize their lands with emigrants from its British isles, build mills, factories, and local railway lines, and use their own steamers for the transportation of their own freight and passengers. The company now owns several steamers plying between Liverpool and Egypt, which will be at once transferred to the Florida trade.

A month ago the New York Herald had a presidential ticket composed of Arthur and Porter. Now Billy Mahone of Virginia has one made up of Arthur and Gresham. Mahone pledges the vote of Virginia to that ticket. Changes now taking place in the post office department—notably those at Atlanta, Georgia—are claimed by "wise men of the east" to indicate a move to secure southern delegations in the national convention for Arthur and Gresham. This is gossip, and may mean either much or little.

BARTON.

A MINNEAPOLIS man has a pig which follows him about like a dog. "A fellow feeling," etc., etc.

LORENE's administration at Ottawa will close with a grand ball. He will hop out of office, so to speak.

The Atlanta Constitution says: "The rowdy must go." Good bye. Let us hear from you occasionally.

WATTEBSON hasn't bulletined Tilden's health for nearly a week and the people begin to fear a crisis is approaching.

MILWAUKEE's abduction girl's are nearly all abducted and the abductors are beginning to work the Minneapolis field.

A SHOWER of green frogs recently fell in southern Illinois, or else the story is a newspaper lie circulated to induce French emigration.

BARNUM announces that none of the ladies connected with his great animal show chew tobacco. How are they on gins, Phineas?

DURING the last six months a Portland paper has changed its form four times and its name twice. They must have changeable weather-out on the west end.

THE latest phase of the Murphy movement comes from Pennsylvania. A potato thief was shot so full of holes that he looked like an old-style tin lantern.

THE Omaha Republican says: "A blasted fool never had the hay fever." The editor of the Republican is to be congratulated on escaping the annoying disease.

JAY GOULD says that when he was a boy he milked twenty cows a day, and a hardened knight of the pen in St. Paul wants to bet his Sunday socks that he watered the milk.

A CHICAGO pawn shop has burned down and dozens of Chicago's promising young men will be obliged to purchase new overcoats as they mourn over the ashes of the old ones.

A BERLIN journal says the speech of Henry Villard, on driving the golden spike in the North Pacific track, will make a lasting impression on both sides of the Atlantic.

MEMBERS of the Salvation Army have plundered Philadelphia with posters reading: "Wanted—60,000 Christians to vote as they pray." Does this mean to vote often?

A PENNSYLVANIA man cracked a dynamite torpedo with a hammer two weeks ago and farmers in the surrounding country are yet bringing in pieces of him for identification.

An enthusiastic old-time Montana man suggests that a bust of Calamity Jane be placed in the state house. Those who have seen the gentle Jane on a bust, will wonder at his idiosyncrasy.

TRIBUNE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Smiles to be sandwiched in with the
Solemnities of Sunday.

"Yes, give us fun and laughter,
And glad the smile around;
We cannot laugh much after
They put us in the ground."

"Of Grant."

[AN OLD FRONTIERMAN TALKS.]

You say o' Grant was 'yar with the gang.
At the capital stone house-doo,
And the people cheered him like billy-bee dang?
Why, pardner, it can't be true!
An' you mean to say that he had the cheek
To rise up afore the people an' speak?

Did I ever see him? Wal, I should smile—
An' I've twenty odd years ago,
When I fust met Grant at Fifteen Mile
Stuck fast in a drift o' snow;
He war drivin' the stage on the jerkey line
That carried the mail to the Monarch mine.

I helped him out o' his white blockade
An' I never seed him agin
Till I met a mob one day on the grade.
A whoopin' an' yellin' like sin,
With a rope hung over a pine tree limb,
An' the end sort o' careless attached to him.

I axed for the cause o' the pandore,
An' war told in emphatic style
That I'd better take things quietly.
At least for a little while,
Till they hung the bievain' ungodly tool
As stole o' Darnaby's secret mule.

The leader said that the mule was found
A packin' o' Grant away,
An' they held a meetin' 'thar on the ground
An' resolved that the proper play
To make in a case o' such heinousness
Would be for to elevate the cause.

I axed if I couldn't speak a word
In behalf o' the tremblin' thief,
An' they said they reckoned I mont be heard.
But I'd have to be mighty brief.
Now, pard, when I work my full power, o' lung,
I sling a remarkably huffy tongue!

I gained the attention o' the crowd
At the fust speechifyin' grab,
An' slung it at 'em so long and loud
That when I shut off my gab
They'd fust got w'at sort o' lay they war on,
An' when they looked 'round o' Grant war
gone.

While I war a makin' my p'aver play
That durned, impudent fool
Sneaked out o' the crowd an' skipped away
On that same identical mule,
An' I never heard whar the pascal war
Till you told me about him a bein' 'yar.

Wata that you say? This war U.S. Grant—
A general o' renown?
Then he can't be the galoot I meant—
That statement jest lets me down—
I referred to Jim Grant 'o the early day;
Who the h—l is U. S. Grant, anyway?

Dr. Mary Walker announces that she is going
to Europe. Her new \$8 pants will accompany
her as her nearest and most intimate friend.

The Mandan Pioneer asks: "Where are all the
one and two dollar bills?" It is noticeable
for the Pioneer to thus make light of the
poverty of Dakota editors, simply because he
happens to be an exception and deals only in
the five's and tenners.

Now doth the chilling wind that blows,
The tender fly about,
And cause him to turn up his toes,
And slumber in the hush.

A few days since a North Carolina judge in
a solemn and impressive manner sentenced
John Bandy to death for murder. Reading the
item caused a fiery, untamed, condumrum to fit
like a meteor across the Bismarck Tribune's
usually untroubled brain. What is the difference
between that judge and Alex. McKenzie? You
have all guessed the answer already. One is a
Bandy doer and the other is a dandy boomer! (Groans and cries of "Put him out.")

A Precocious Boy
A few days since while returning from a trip
to the Yellowstone Park a Bismarck family,
consisting of father, mother and a bright little
six-year old son, stopped at Little Missouri
to view the Bad Lands. They secured a team at
the station and rode out six miles south to see
that wonderful curiosity, the burning moun-
tain. While sitting upon the grass near by
watching the heated vapors arise from the
burning pit the little one asked:

"Mamma, who kindles that fire?"
"God does, darling."
The youngster sat for a moment in deep
thought, and looking up into the maternal eyes
with a knowing glance, asked:

"Mamma, does God jump out of bed and
kick over the covers and slam the doors and say
He'll be dad-blamed if I He'll stand this thing
much longer when He wants Mrs. God to get up
and build the fires and she won't do it?"

There was a painful silence of several mo-
ments and then the man gazed dreamily and
abstractedly away off to the south and softly
remarked that the Band Lands never looked so
beautiful as they do in September.

Balm for Benedicts.
If Alexander had had Socrates' wife he would
not have wept for more worlds to conquer—
Burlington Free Press.

A ladies' vigilant committee has been formed
in a California town. The husbands do the
hanging—around burrows.—Boston Courier.

"Is that gentleman a friend of yours?"
asked a newly introduced lady to another at a
reception. "Oh, no; he's my husband," was
the innocent reply.—Merchant Traveler.

An awful Chicago doctor says: "Triplets
under ordinary circumstances, may not be any
worse than an solitary infant, but there is li-
able to be an added frequency of chemic ser-
vades."—Ex.

Philadelphia Item: A man who has been the
father of forty-two children was crushed to
death by a locomotive in this state a few days

ago. He grew so accustomed to be aroused
during the night by a colicky youngster that for
twenty-five years he never went to bed without
first trying a soothing syrup bottle to his vest.

If Capel keeps on the woman question much
longer he'll soon tell us as much about what he
don't know as Joseph Cook. An indignant
Philadelphia, after listening to Mr. Capel's
lecture the other night, announced in a loud
voice after the lecture that the English impor-
tation ought to know, being a bachelor, that a
married man could tell him more about woman
in a month than he had learned in his lifetime.
—Philadelphia News.

Fire on the Cannon Ball.

Last Wednesday afternoon the engine of a
freight train threw out a large spark or coal,
which set fire to Mr. G. C. Baruch's dwelling
and surroundings, and destroyed over \$1,600
worth of property. Among the property burned
was the farm residence and nearly all its con-
tents, and one hundred tons of hay. A com-
plaint has been filed against the railroad com-
pany for damages to that amount.

Want of Faith.

It is only the druggist, does not succeed it is
not the want of faith. He has such faith in
Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup as a remedy
for coughs, colds, consumption and lung af-
fections, that he will give a bottle free to each and
every one who is in need of medicine of this
kind.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

The first symptoms of Piles is an intense it-
ching at night after getting warm. This unpleas-
ant sensation is immediately relieved by an ap-
plication of Dr. Bosanko's pile remedy. Piles in
all its forms, rich, salt, thrombosed, and ringworm
can be permanently cured by the use of this great
remedy. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by The
Frank Frisby Co., Plaquemine, Fla., sold by
Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Plaquemine, Fla.

No Experiment.

With a majority of people it is no experiment
that Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup is a
sure cure for coughs, colds, pains in the lungs,
soreness in the chest, etc., but for those who
doubt, ask your neighbors who have used it, or
get a free sample bottle of Frisby, the druggist.
Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

HOSSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS
Druggists and Dealers generally.

HENRY COLLEGE
LOTTERY
\$30,000 FOR \$2.
1st Regular Monthly Drawing will
take place in the Masonic Hall, Masonic
Temple Building in Louisville, Ky.,
Thursday, September 27, 1883.

A lawful Lottery and Fair Draw-
ings, chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky,
and for our legal and state lot-
tery, and for the highest Court in
the State. Bond given to Henry College in the
sum of \$100,000 for the prompt payment of all
prizes.

A Revolution in Single Number
Drawings.
Every ticket holder has own supervisor,
can call out his number or see the
corresponding number on the tag placed in the
wheel on this day of every month. Read
the magnificent

September Scheme.
1 Prize \$20,000 20 Prizes \$1,000
1 Prize 10,000 100 Prizes 100 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5,000 200 Prizes 50 ea 10,000
1 Prize \$2,500 ea 400 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1,500 ea 600 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1,000 ea 800 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 1,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 2,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 4,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 8,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 16,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 32,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 64,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 128,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 256,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 512,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 1,024,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 2,048,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 4,096,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 8,192,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 16,384,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 32,768,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 65,536,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 131,072,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 262,144,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 524,288,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 1,048,576,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 2,097,152,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 4,194,304,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 8,388,608,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 16,777,216,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 33,554,432,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 67,108,864,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 134,217,728,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 268,435,456,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 536,870,912,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 1,073,741,824,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 2,147,483,648,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 4,294,967,296,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 8,589,934,592,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 17,179,869,184,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 34,359,738,368,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 68,719,476,736,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 137,438,953,472,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 274,877,906,944,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 549,755,813,888,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 1,099,511,627,776,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 2,199,023,255,552,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 4,398,046,511,104,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 8,796,093,022,208,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 17,592,186,044,416,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 35,184,372,088,832,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 70,368,744,177,664,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 140,737,488,355,328,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 281,474,976,710,656,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 562,949,953,421,312,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 1,125,899,906,842,624,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 2,251,799,813,685,248,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 4,503,599,627,370,496,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 9,007,199,254,740,992,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 18,014,398,509,481,984,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 36,028,797,018,963,968,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 72,057,594,037,927,936,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 144,115,188,075,855,872,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 288,230,376,151,711,744,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 576,460,752,303,423,488,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 1,152,921,504,606,846,976,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 2,305,843,009,213,693,952,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 4,611,686,018,427,387,904,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 9,223,372,036,854,775,808,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 18,446,744,073,709,551,616,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 36,893,488,147,419,103,232,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 73,786,976,294,838,206,464,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 147,573,952,589,676,412,928,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 295,147,905,179,352,825,856,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 590,295,810,358,705,651,712,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 2,361,183,241,434,822,606,848,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 4,722,366,482,869,645,213,696,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 9,444,732,965,739,290,427,392,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 18,889,465,931,478,580,854,784,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 37,778,931,862,957,161,709,768,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 75,557,863,725,914,323,419,536,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 151,115,727,451,828,646,839,072,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 302,231,454,903,657,293,678,144,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 604,462,909,807,314,587,356,288,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 1,208,925,819,614,629,174,712,576,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 2,417,851,639,229,258,349,425,152,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 4,835,703,278,458,516,698,850,304,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 9,671,406,556,917,033,397,700,608,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 19,342,813,113,834,066,795,401,216,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 38,685,626,227,668,133,590,802,432,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 77,371,252,455,336,267,181,604,864,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 154,742,504,910,672,534,363,209,728,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 309,485,009,821,345,068,726,419,456,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 618,970,019,642,690,137,452,838,912,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 1,237,940,039,285,380,274,905,677,824,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 2,475,880,078,570,760,549,811,355,648,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 4,951,760,157,141,521,099,622,711,296,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 9,903,520,314,283,042,199,245,422,582,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 19,807,040,628,566,084,398,489,845,164,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 39,614,081,257,132,168,796,979,690,328,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 79,228,162,514,264,337,593,959,380,656,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 158,456,325,028,528,675,187,918,761,312,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 316,912,650,057,057,350,375,837,522,624,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
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1 Prize 10 ea 20,282,409,603,651,670,424,053,605,447,936,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 40,564,819,207,303,340,848,107,210,895,872,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 81,129,638,414,606,681,696,214,421,791,744,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 162,259,276,829,213,363,392,428,843,583,488,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 324,518,553,658,426,726,784,857,687,166,976,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 649,037,107,316,853,453,569,715,374,333,952,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 1,298,074,214,633,706,907,139,430,748,667,904,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 2,596,148,429,267,413,814,278,861,497,335,808,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 5,192,296,858,534,827,628,547,722,994,671,616,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 10,384,593,717,069,655,257,095,445,989,343,232,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 20,769,187,434,139,310,514,190,891,978,686,464,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 41,538,374,868,278,621,028,381,783,957,372,928,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 83,076,749,736,557,242,056,763,567,914,745,856,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 166,153,499,473,114,484,113,527,135,829,491,712,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 332,306,998,946,228,968,227,054,271,658,983,424,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 664,613,997,892,457,936,454,108,543,317,966,848,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 1,329,227,995,784,915,872,908,217,086,635,933,696,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 2,658,455,991,569,831,745,816,434,173,271,867,392,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 5,316,911,983,139,663,491,632,868,346,543,734,784,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5 ea 10,633,823,966,279,326,983,265,736,693,087,469,568,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 21,267,647,932,558,653,966,531,473,386,174,939,136,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 42,535,295,865,117,307,933,062,946,772,369,878,272,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 85,070,591,730,234,615,866,125,893,544,739,756,544,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 170,141,183,460,469,231,732,251,787,089,509,513,088,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 340,282,366,920,938,463,464,503,574,178,019,026,176,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 680,564,733,841,876,926,929,007,148,356,038,052,352,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
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1 Prize 5 ea 5,444,517,870,735,015,415,433,177,186,848,304,278,816,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 10,889,035,741,470,030,830,866,354,373,696,608,557,632,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 21,778,071,482,940,061,661,732,708,747,393,217,115,264,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 43,556,142,965,880,123,323,465,417,494,786,434,230,528,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 87,112,285,931,760,246,646,930,834,989,568,868,461,056,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 174,224,571,863,520,493,293,861,669,979,137,732,922,112,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 348,449,143,727,040,986,587,723,339,958,275,465,844,224,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 696,898,287,454,081,973,175,446,679,916,550,931,688,448,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
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1 Prize 5 ea 2,787,593,149,816,327,892,701,786,719,666,204,374,755,792,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 2 ea 5,575,186,299,632,655,785,403,573,439,332,408,749,511,584,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 1 ea 11,150,372,599,265,311,570,807,146,878,664,817,499,023,168,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 500 ea 22,300,745,198,530,623,141,614,293,737,329,634,998,046,336,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 250 ea 44,601,490,397,061,246,283,228,567,464,659,269,996,092,672,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 100 ea 89,202,980,794,122,492,566,457,134,929,318,539,992,185,344,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 50 ea 178,405,961,588,244,985,132,914,269,858,077,079,984,370,688,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 25 ea 356,811,923,176,489,970,265,828,539,716,154,159,968,741,376,000 Prizes 25 ea 10,000
1 Prize 10 ea 713,623,846,352,979,940,531,657,079,432,308,319,937,482,752,000 Prizes 25 ea

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1.00 per month.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00, six months, \$1.25.

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The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the city.

STATEHOOD.

A correspondent signing "B.P.C." in the Dickey county Leader, addresses the following circular letter "to the promoters of the Huron convention, to the members of the Sioux Falls convention and to the people of Dakota."

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Inasmuch as the belief is quite general, and becoming more so every day, the movement that through the instrumentality of the Huron and Sioux Falls conventions is not going to succeed in dividing the territory and admitting half of it into the Union, and as a consequence keep the whole territory out of the Union for two years more, is highly important that something be said, and a good deal be done very soon, to avert that calamity. If all parties interested are willing to work for the right, and in the direction in which work will tell, the way is plain and all difficulties disappear at once. The address to the people of Dakota by the committee appointed by the Huron convention professes to set forth the reasons why the territory should be divided and the one-half of it immediately admitted into the Union. We desire to examine these reasons:

The committee say, "When the sentiment becomes unanimous in the minds of 200,000 patriotic, liberty-loving, God-fearing people that there are certain rights to which they are entitled, but of which they are deprived, common fairness and common decency demand that respectable attention and consideration should be given to their claim for the exercise of those rights and privileges." Every word of this is true, except the God-fearing flourish, if applied to the entire territory. But to apply it to one-half the territory in contrast with the other half it becomes the most extravagant hyperbole. In the first place, recent developments have clearly shown that the sentiment is by no means "unanimous," as many of the leading citizens and papers of the south are warmly in favor of "admission as a whole." In the second place, do the committee mean to assert that the southern half are "patriotic" while the northern half are not; that the southern half are "liberty-loving" and the northern half are not; that the southern half are "God-fearing" and the northern half are not? Such is the meaning of the language if applied to the southern half as they intended, especially when they are giving reasons for a separation. Upon what grounds do the committee claim that the southern half have "rights to which they are entitled" and are "deprived" and "fairness and decency demand that respectful attention should be given" by congress, to the utter exclusion of the northern half?

The committee assert an "unalterable demand" that they be vouchsafed the right to become a State by virtue of promise when they should number 60,000 souls, which was guaranteed to them by solemn treaty, when the region became a part of the domain of the United States." We utterly deny any such "promises" or "solemn treaty" terms belonging to the Louisiana purchase. Our present constitution came in force in 1789, and Louisiana was purchased in 1803, consequently it became a possession of the government under the provisions of our existing constitution. Art. 4, Sec. 3: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. When the United States bought Louisiana and owned it as "property," she could have, the next day, or the next year, sold the same property back to France, or to Spain, or to any other purchaser. Congress possesses the same power undiminished to-day, and could sell both North and South Dakota to England as a permanent reservation for Sitting Bull and his tribe. I make this remark in passing, that young States seeking admission into the Union may be modest in their demands, and employ respectful language in addressing the Congress of the United States.

The committee again assert that their course is no departure from "due and ordinary process, and practices and customs which have prevailed from the earliest periods of our federal history." Here they are again mistaken. The almost uniform practice has been for congress to commence process by inviting or authorizing the territories to prepare for admission. The Statesman's Manual, from which I quote, presents the several cases in the following language: "The state of Indiana, having formed a constitution in conformity to act of congress, was, by joint resolution, admitted into the union." "An act was passed by congress in April, 1818, authorizing the people of Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, preparatory to admission as a state."

"The people of the western part of Mississippi, as authorized by congress, to form a constitution, preparatory to admission into the union as a state." "The people of Alabama were authorized to form a constitution and state government, preparatory to admission as a state." Thus with other states. What Judge Choley calls "enabling acts" are merely acts of congress inviting a territory to become a state in the union on the terms congress may constitutionally prescribe. But a territory may comply with all constitutional requirements without such invitation acts on the part of congress, and congress could admit it, without violating any law or constitutional provision.

The committee assert that "the movement is prompted by pure and simple patriotism," intimating the patriotism of the "northern half" is impure. Congress may take a "political pause,"

and ask for further evidence on this point.

The committee again say, "The people of the southern portion of Dakota ask at the hands of congress the division of the territory upon the forty-sixth parallel, and they ask it as an unquestionable right." In another portion of their address they say, "We do declare that the right indisputable rests with the people to define their own boundaries." If the "southern half" have the "indisputable" right to define its own boundaries, why should the committee ask it "at the hands of congress?" Any person may learn by referring to Art. 4, Sec. 3 of the Constitution of the United States, that the people of a territory have no lawful rights whatever in establishing, or altering, or "defining" their boundary lines. The matter rests solely with congress. The members of the Huron convention evidently supposed that the people of a territory had "the indisputable right to define their own boundaries." The entire proceedings of the Huron convention, and those of the Sioux Falls convention will rest upon this assumption. Hence when the superstructure is completed, it will have nothing but the sandy foundation of an erroneous assumption to rest upon. If a delegation should be sent to congress under the auspices of the Sioux Falls convention, and that delegation holding the parchment rolls of the constitution of Southern Dakota in their hands, should say to congress, "We have the indisputable right to define our own boundaries," what would congress say? Why, sirs, they would say nothing; but holding up their heads, and elevating their spectacles, they would put on a broad grin of decision mingled with pity, as they gazed at the delegation. And, waving the question of being a prophet or the son of a prophet, I would add: About the middle of January next, disappointed and defunct politicians from the classic land of the Dakotas will be lying around Washington like strangled serpents by the cradle of Hercules.

This discerning committee ask separation "because the characteristics of the two people are as different as could be imagined." Imagination should be held in abeyance where statesmanship is in demand. It certainly would be difficult to find half so large a district in the United States, where the characteristics of the people are more similar. The only possible difference is, the southern half are "God-fearing and moral," while in the north, the intellectual predominates. But this is a cause of "harmonious discord," not strife. The most remarkable reason for division given by this astute committee is, that Dakota should be divided into small States like Delaware and Rhode Island, in order that "the expense thereof shall be the least burdensome for State purposes." The argument of the committee is: It costs Rhode Island 10 mills on the dollar to govern it, New York 21 mills, and Dakota, according to this scale, 60 mills. Now, according to the statesmanship and political economy of this "address to the people," it would be wisdom to divide the Territory into one hundred and fourteen States, in order to bring it upon the economy platform of Rhode Island. The address asserts several times that by virtue of having 60,000 inhabitants, they have a right to "demand" admission according to the ordinance of 1787 and the terms of the Louisiana purchase. If this doctrine be correct, Dakota could, at the present time, organize into seven States, and each "demand" admission for the same reason, and Congress would be bound by the ordinance, and the treaty, to admit them. It ought to be superfluous to remark, that the ordinance of 1787 and the terms of the Louisiana purchase confer no such powers upon the people of a territory. Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State under President Madison suggested that Congress exchange part of this same Louisiana purchase for the western part of Florida. What would have become of those rights which the committee speak of, as being vouchsafed by the treaty, if Mr. Monroe's suggestion had been carried out?

But what can and ought now to be done? Congress will reject the movement inaugurated at Huron, for two reasons. First, because the movement ignores the rights of deeply interested parties which congress is bound to, and will zealously protect. Second, because a latitudinal line is too vague and indefinite for a state boundary. Congress would incur no responsibility for rejecting the movement for these reasons. If, however, the territory should ask admission without division, no reason could be given why it should not be admitted, and either party would incur a heavy responsibility for preventing it.

If the Sioux Falls convention will postpone its work for five or six weeks until delegates can be chosen in the counties of the territory not represented, there Dakota can be admitted at the next session of congress. And that every interest may be fully guarded, it can be admitted with a proviso similar to that upon which Texas was admitted, to-wit: That it may be divided afterward by the state legislature and congress.

Let us for the time being have "admission as a whole," and one year from now the new state of Dakota will stand at the head of the column of state, in the production of the world's great cereal, wheat.

CONFIDENCE IN THE CAPITAL LOCATION.

The decision of Judge Edgerton is not very sweeping in its effect.

He does not pass upon the constitutionality of the capital removal law except so far as relates to the appointment of commissioners, and he does not say whether in his opinion their action is illegal because they attempted to exercise delegated powers or because they were appointed by the legislature and confirmed by the governor instead of being appointed by the council as is required in the case of territorial officers.

Section one of said law is as follows: "The seat of government of the territory of Dakota is hereby removed from the city of Yankton in the territory of Dakota to and is located and established as hereinafter provided."

Section 17 is as follows: "Chapter one of the political code (which establishes the capital at Yankton) and all acts and part of acts in any manner in conflict with this act or repugnant thereto is hereby repealed."

The governor and the legislature then in the due exercise of the power conferred upon them by congress not only did remove the capital from Yankton but

in the most express terms repealed the law locating it at Yankton.

Section two of the law appoints nine commissioners whose duty it is to select certain lands and locate the public buildings thereon, and section 4 declares "and after the site is determined upon as aforesaid said commission shall secure good and sufficient title to at least one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which said buildings shall be erected—and the same is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of government of the territory of Dakota, at which all the public offices of the territory shall be kept and at which all of the sessions of the legislature shall hereafter be held.

Section sixteen of said law reads: "Until the territorial capital building shall be ready for occupancy as provided by this act the territorial officers shall keep their offices, archives, books, records and papers at the city of Yankton, unless the governor shall designate some other place by written order, in which case said officers shall remove their respective offices, together with the archives, books, records and papers pertaining thereto to the place so designated within the time prescribed by said order."

Section twelve provides that "As soon as the capital building provided for in this act is erected and completed it shall be the duty of said commissioners to report such fact to the governor who shall thereupon issue his proclamation setting forth the action of the commissioners and declaring said building ready for occupancy; and it shall be the duty of all the territorial officers, whose offices are properly kept at the capital, to remove within thirty days thereafter their several offices, together with the public property, archives, records, books and papers to the building and place so declared ready for occupancy, and all sessions of the legislature shall thereafter be convened in the said building at the said place."

Section 3 of the law provides that should a vacancy occur at any time, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

The organic act of the territory gives the governor and the legislature the authority to locate or remove the capital of the territory, but it does not prescribe the manner in which that shall be done. They did remove it from Yankton; they did locate it at Bismarck; and they repealed the law locating it at Yankton in the most express terms, and in an independent section that can not be overthrown. The decision of Judge Edgerton, without giving the reasons why, simply ousts the commissioners from office, and it would seem, if it has any effect, only creates vacancies which the governor, under the organic act, has a right to fill.

No matter what their legal standing may be today they were commissioners defacto until this decision was made, and their old position will be restored when an appeal is taken, up to the time of a final determination of the case. Acting as agents for the governor and the legislature these commissioners selected a site to which the governor and the legislature under the authority conferred by the organic act, removed the capital, and there it will remain until future legislatures otherwise determine.

The TRIBUNE repeats that the decision does not call into question the main features of the law and will not affect in any manner the construction of the capitol building which is now progressing day and night, and will not change or defeat the location of the capital at Bismarck.

SOUTH DAKOTA CONVENTION.

Things are not so sweetly harmonious in South Dakota as they appeared on the surface earlier in the season. The trade which is now apparent that was made in the arrangement of the programme for statehood is disgusting alike to republicans and democrats. The trade was boldly mentioned in the convention and one of the delegates said if it was not brought about he would have been brought there by false pretenses. The delegates to the convention were elected by a small minority of the votes of the south half of the territory. They were nominated by curb stone politicians. Of those elected a bare majority have been in attendance upon the convention, proving that there is no general demand in the south part of the territory for the style of admission sought by the Sioux Falls schemers.

The Huron Daily Leader of the 10th inst. speaking of the trade referred to above says:

The cause for the Republicans consenting to the election of a Democrat as president of the constitutional convention is not difficult to ascertain.

The shrewd demagogue who appear to control affairs are out of office and wish to get back. This they have no expectation of doing so long as Dakota is not a State. Therefore they are doing their best to accomplish statehood, regardless of the fact that there were not one-third of the voters in South Dakota who voted for the convention delegates. They are driving ahead regardless of everything.

It is their secret design, as we know, to form a constitution, then to elect two U. S. Senators and two Representatives, one of each being a Republican and the other a Democrat. They also talk of choosing four Presidential electors, to fall, two from each party. Then they will go to Congress and say to the Democratic House:

Gentlemen: We elected one of your former colleagues as the president of the Huron convention. He is a dyed in the wool Bourbon. Next we elected Mr. Tripp as president of our convention—another of the rock-ribbed, never-surrender Democrats.

In our wisdom and self-abasement we have

chosen one democratic senator and one democratic representative to be of our congressional delegation. We are perfectly willing to "whack up" and divide the offices, O Democrats, with you. We thought this would please you, and we are not inclined to be particular at this time. Therefore, O gentlemen of the majority, please let us in.

This is the programme which has been made, as we are informed, with the further understanding that in the selection of state officers an equal division is to be made between the parties.

Such sinking of principle for the exaltation of the politician is so disgraceful, and so beneath the manhood of true men, that the mere thought of it causes a blush for shame. The minority of voters who selected these delegates will have a day of reckoning with them for their betrayal of party interests so that personal advancement may result from it.

It is humiliating in the extreme to think of it. It is no less humiliating to believe that a good many republicans think that this species of political masquerading will be the means of carrying favor with the democratic members of the next congress.

Or Dakota and the decision of Judge Edgerton the Minneapolis Journal says:

"A new and very interesting phase has been reached in the sectional fight in Dakota. A decision by Judge Edgerton, chief justice of the territory, has been promulgated, ousting the capital commission from office and declaring their acts illegal. This decision, if it stands, makes the location of the capital at Bismarck illegal. But this does not, according to the most intelligent construction of the law, restore the capital to Yankton. Section 17 of the capital removal bill unequivocally repeals chapter 1 of the political code of the territory which fixes the seat of government at Yankton. Dakota, is thus left for the time being without a capital; but it is claimed that the governor, the legislature not being in session, has ample power both under the organic act and section 16 of the removal bill, to issue an order designating where the seat of government shall be held in the interim. Gov. Ordway claims that he has already in effect issued an order fixing the seat of government at Bismarck, and there it will remain until the matter is finally settled by the United States supreme court or the territorial legislature. Bismarck thus has the inside track, and will hold it with a firm grip to her advantage. Judge Edgerton's decision will no doubt have the effect of temporarily discouraging the real estate boom there, but those who have faith and money to hold on will come out all right in the end. Work on the capitol building will be pushed with redoubled vigor, and it cannot be doubted that Bismarck will be ultimately and permanently a capital—either of the whole territory or the northern half of it. It is possible that Judge Edgerton's decision will receive the sanction of his associate justices, most of whom are more or less tinged with South Dakota prejudices, but we do not believe it will stand the test of an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. It will necessarily take considerable time, however, to reach a decision in the last named court, and in the meantime the legislature may be convened, or a new one elected, and some compromise reached."

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Brooklyn Eagle recently interviewed Wong Chin Foo, editor of the Chinese American, the only newspaper in the native language in America, relative to the impending strife between China and France. That gentleman is of the opinion that if war is waged China will have more than one opinion to fight, "because," says Foo, "should the Chinese prove victorious over the French, their exultation will lead them into excesses. The people are jealous of the foreigners, and did they possess the power would return to the old policy of forbidding any foreign vessel to enter their ports. Defeat of the French would mean indignities to all foreigners within Chinese borders—for my people could no more determine the difference between French, English and Americans than the commoner classes here can between the Chinese, Siamese and Japanese. That would lead to very severe complications, which would eventually result disastrously to the Chinese. If an Englishman is killed in mistake for a Frenchman, or an American meets a similar fate, these governments would not be slow in calling my people to account, and then the war which France inaugurates is likely to involve powers more powerful than either France or China. In answer to the query as to China's prospects in the event of conflict Mr. Foo says: "With France alone in the field against her, she would certainly be victorious. Her armament is modeled after that of the British empire, and her resources are unbounded. Her navy is second only to that of England. One man in the southern part of China is worth about \$300,000,000 and another in the central portion nearly as much." "China," continued Wong Chin Foo, "is practically without a head. The emperor is a body of nine, and the empress a woman not reared in politics, who is filled with womanly fears of a disturbance. But it is my opinion that the conflict is unavoidable. France has taken a step which is a direct infringement on Chinese rights, and I know that the feeling among my countrymen is for speedy revenge."

It begins to look as if the alleged decision of Judge Edgerton was stolen by the enterprising Yankton journals before it was ready for promulgation. The judge was inclined to render such a decision, but was in doubt about some points of law, and as announced by the Yankton papers at the time concluded to consult authorities beyond his reach in Dakota. It was understood by the judge and by the attorneys for the commission that his judgment was not finally determined upon and would not be until after his return. In fact, it is even surmised that the whole thing as published is bogus and is the work of some South Dakota Bohemian who was anxious to create a sensation and make a little capital to counteract the black eye given the division matter in the Fargo convention. Having stolen Indian goods, county bonds and blank commissions for the organization of counties, some of those South Dakota chaps would be prepared to steal ready made decisions or anything else.

On the third day of the constitutional convention at Sioux Falls Mrs. Marietta M. Bones, of Webster, addressed that noble body. In conclusion she said: "Gentlemen, delegates of this state constitutional convention, I now appeal to your highest sense of honor and justice, with all the earnestness of my woman's heart—give us the right to vote—give it to us, not because we possess any particular merit, but give it to us because it is our right! Then Dakota will in fact be 'a home of the free,'—honored by all nations, and the banner state of the union."

As the political leaders of the Sioux Falls convention declare the intention of that body to distribute the officers of the new state about equally between the two parties, perhaps the name of Bud Taylor, of the Yankton Herald, will yet be thrown out on the transparency as governor.

The reason why Tuttle, of Mandan, is down on the Tribune may be inferred from the following clipped from Tuttle's paper of yesterday: "In the interests of the community it is to be hoped that the

postoffice authorities will refuse to deliver the newspapers through the mails that publish lottery advertisements. Then the Bismarck TRIBUNE, the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Fargo Argus would have to mend their ways. Each issue of these papers contain so much demoralization."

In justice to Mr. Carle, managing editor of the Pioneer Press, it is but right to say that that gentleman has been absent from the Villard excursion during the past two weeks, and is wholly ignorant of the unkindly things at North Dakota, influenced no doubt by the prejudiced reports sent by one Hind, who saw in the Sioux Falls convention such an array of intelligent and dignified men.

The Yankton Herald now alludes to North Dakota as "the northern country" as compared to "South Dakota," when wishing to draw comparisons between the two sections.

A Good Man Departed.

One of the largest and most imposing funerals ever witnessed in Bismarck, was that which followed the remains of the late Hugh McDonald to their last resting place Wednesday afternoon. Mr. McDonald was one of the brave pioneers of the city who came here when the courageous little band of frontiers men were compelled to battle with inconveniences, suffer hardships and isolation. He proved himself a man of noble instincts and generous impulses and gained the warmest friendship and esteem of his companions and fellow citizens. As a recognition of his ability and manhood, the citizens elected him to a seat in the city council in 1881 and 1882 and last year he was elected county justice. He was one of the charter members of the Pioneer fire company and held responsible positions in that organization. For years he has believed that he would die of consumption as all of his family before him have gone of the dread disease, at about the age of thirty. His sufferings were long and painful, and he gradually fell away until the angel of death carried him beyond the reach of earthly ills. The fire department, including the pioneer company, of which he was a most worthy member, and the Banner book and ladder company attended the funeral, which was over a mile in length. The deceased leaves a wife and family in comfortable circumstances, having had his life insured for two thousand dollars in the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, and was the possessor of considerable valuable city property.

A Rollicking Party.

Attached to Wednesday morning's passenger train from the west, which was several hours late, was a handsome special car named "Saginaw Club," the property of the Saginaw hunting club, an association of prominent men who have formed a club for mutual amusement and entertainment. They had been to the National Park and were returning to the states from whence they came. The following is a complete list of those on board:

Dr. L. C. Eaton and son, Jewell Avery, Waldo Avery, Wm. Mesnon, A. H. Mesnon, M. Batesaw, A. Rust, R. J. Burne, Levi Pillsbury, Wilber Hill, Geo. Morley, Hugh Smith, Thos. Harvey, Robt. McKnight, J. M. Lang, W. N. Brown, N. W. Merrill and Fred. H. Lord.

Messrs. N. W. Merrill, who is superintendent of the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis railroad, and Fred. H. Lord, northwestern traveling agent for the North Pacific, remained in Bismarck until the regular passenger train went east. They stated that the trip had been one of interest, instruction and the deepest pleasure and were greatly impressed with the capital city. While in the park they enjoyed hunting, fishing and general camp life, and have been treated to vast agricultural, mineral and grazing sights.

Another Buffalo.

While driving up the river bank Wednesday afternoon, a TRIBUNE reporter, in company with Charles Bailey and William Smith, of St. Paul, who are here on a pleasure trip and hunting expedition, were startled by the appearance of a great black animal about 100 yards from them. The party was then six miles north of Bismarck, and was driving along at a lively pace. The woolly headed beast was facing the team, which halted involuntarily, and, executing a promett, made a break for a return to the city. The horses were stopped and the party advanced toward the giant buffalo, which whirled about in a furious manner and dashed toward the river, into the waters of which he plunged. Several shots were fired at Mr. "Buf," but he succeeded in swimming to the opposite shore without receiving a wound. This is the second large buffalo that has been seen near the capital city recently, and both must have strayed hundreds of miles from the herd. When the animal reached the western bank of the river he started to the north and was lost to view behind the buttes.

From Ocean to Ocean.

The trains which are now being run over the North Pacific are wonders in their number of cars and passengers. Last evening's passenger train going west had five express and baggage cars, four coaches and two sleepers. Every car was filled beyond comfort, and although a throng of those aboard stopped over in the capital city, the lengthy, palatial caravan sped westward with hundreds of home-seekers, speculators and investors. The number of people coming from the Pacific coast is equally as large as that from the east, and this fact alone is sufficient to give to Bismarck the name of a commercial center and distributing point. Being about equal distant from the two great objective points of the American continent, on a splendid waterway, which flows to the central states and the Gulf of Mexico, she necessarily catches a large immigration from all directions.

Real Estate.

A conversation with a number of the property holders and real estate men yesterday developed the fact that the number of sales were on the increase and numerous letters of inquiry were being received daily. O. W. Bennett received a telegram from an eastern gentleman last evening accepting \$2,000 worth of property at the figures offered; and numerous other instances where outside capitalists have expressed a desire to purchase within the last two days might be mentioned. Bismarck's display of the products of Barlegh county in Cincinnati, Chicago and New York, is doing a vast amount of good for the city and men who know the geography of the country are quick to acknowledge the fact that this is the coming metropolis of the northwest.

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postoffice authorities will refuse to deliver the newspapers through the mails that publish lottery advertisements. Then the Bismarck TRIBUNE, the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Fargo Argus would have to mend their ways. Each issue of these papers contain so much demoralization."

Would Put Her Eyes Out.

The police were called upon to arrest Miss Maggie Bartlett Tuesday night at 9:30 o'clock, on the charge of attempting to put out the eyes of Mrs. Henry, a dressmaker, whose place of business is between First street and Main avenue. A TRIBUNE reporter sought out the parties and received the following information:

MR. HENRY.

The husband of Mrs. Henry, stated that Miss Bartlett came to his house and called for a dress which she had ordered, and counted out dimes, nickels and pennies to the amount of fifty cents, and said the remainder was in bills. While Mrs. Henry was counting over the small change, the girl threw cayenne pepper and ammonia into her eyes. Mrs. Henry cried for the assistance of police and Officer Foley went to the rescue and took the girl to jail.

MISS BARTLETT.

Miss Bartlett said that last June she ordered a dress at Mrs. Henry's, the contract being that it was to cost five dollars. Afterwards she went to Benton, and upon returning called for her dress, to find that it had been sold to another party. Discovering that the girl had returned to the city, the dress was brought back to the shop and seventeen dollars asked for it from its rightful claimant. Miss Bartlett went into the shop and asked Mrs. Henry upon what terms a settlement could be made. Mrs. Henry was very courteous and flattering at first, but when asked if she did not agree to make the dress for five dollars, she said "No" in an emphatic manner and began to abuse and insult Miss Bartlett. As the girl remarked "at that, I lost my temper and having ammonia and cayenne pepper in my pocket threw them in her face." It appeared that the girl had received advice from her counsel to the effect that she should get out an attachment on the goods, which she constructed to mean that she must seize upon the dress and take it forcibly from the house. Leaving the room with the goods she was followed by Mrs. Henry, whose screams attracted the attention of the community, and Mr. Goff, happening upon the scene, was given the bundle to hold until the court should decide to whom it belonged. The trial will take place at ten o'clock this morning, when the facts will be brought to light. Mrs. Henry's face is very badly scalded and it is feared that life long scars will result from the unfortunate woman's affair.

Mullen's Corner.

As the excavation for the Merchant's National bank proceeds new proof of ancient life and vigor, and frontier blood-hat are developed. This corner where Fourth and Meigs streets intersect was where the pioneers of Bismarck, Fort Lincoln and the Missouri slope broke the monotony of a lonely life by gathering in Dave Mullen's saloon at midnight's hour and uniting in revelry, camping songs and very often riots of the wildest confusion. And when the sparkling, fascinating wine would have accomplished its work of reason destruction, revolvers, knives and rifles were masters of ceremonies. While searching for antiquities and relics in the cellar which has been dug on this notorious spot, a number of petrifications and drift rocks were found, among them being a petrified turtle, pieces of lava and a few small specimens of quartz. The massive granite boulders are also here, deeply imbedded in the clay about nine feet below the surface and must have been washed in by the irresistible ocean floods of ages past. But what attracted the most attention was the discovery of the bones of an infant near the rear of the excavation, which gave evidence of being buried several years. No one can account for the little isolated tomb, but it is thought that a woman who lived in the block, and whose reputation was not the most enviable, was the mother of the child. A small lump of gravel hardened in a clot of blood, which had petrified into a hard substance, was also found, and the blood very likely flowed from the bleeding wounds of some unfortunate man who died a wine-crazed idiot. Here is where Mullen stepped from his bed to the door and fell simultaneously with a soldier, both of whom received bullets through their heads each from the other's rifle. A number of soldiers from Fort Lincoln had surrounded the building for the purpose of putting an end to Dave's existence because of an alleged injustice to their military brethren, and the fearless proprietor of the house, surmising what was about to happen, opened the door, fired a shot which killed one of the soldiers and was himself riddled with bullets. It is an interesting and gratifying fact to know that right on the lots where these bloody scenes of a few years ago were enacted now one of the handsomest blocks in the northwest is being erected, and where crude tents and lowly log cabins then stood in solitude and loneliness are now reared the proud heads of mammoth brick and stone structures embellished with all the beauties of modern architectural effects.

From Bismarck to Washington.

The following truthful picture of the capital city, is an extract from a letter written from the capital city of Dakota to the national capital, and although the name of the writer is not given, the hand of a prominent Michigan statesman is plainly visible. After speaking of Dakota, her climate, opportunities, natural resources and development, the able correspondent says:

"Burlington county deserves especial mention as having wrested from the lumbering counties of Dakota and Minnesota at a grand fair the first prize—a silk banner appropriated inscribed—for the best display of agricultural pursuits. This fact has obtained for it the name of the banner city. Of Bismarck, its county seat, and the embryonic capital of the Territory, I wish to say a few words. There is no city in the west that possesses brighter prospects. Surrounded on all sides by a rich farming country, and situated on the banks of the Big Bluddy, where it is spanned with a million-and-a-half dollar bridge by the greatest trans-continental railroad of the universe; with two more lines projected toward the city from the south and east, and one from it to the north, Bismarck will command the commerce of a vast country. It is the center of a land district larger than the state of New York, and must eventually have large mills and factories to supply such an extensive tributary. The state buildings have been located here, and it is estimated will cost half a million dollars, to be erected without cost to the Territory. Work has already commenced on this edifice, and a force of five hundred men or more will be employed continuously working at night by electric light. \$50,000 will also be expended in a penitentiary and \$300,000 in a school house, both of which are now in process of construction. In addition to these public improvements numerous and costly private residences and business blocks are being erected, and many more are merely in contemplation, owing to the scarcity of labor and building material, of which it is impossible to supply the demand. Two large brick yards are in active operation, and a third is to be established at once. It would be too long a task to enumerate the various indices of prosperity or the many sources

of profit, and the valuable time of the reader that I have already consumed precludes a further trespass, or at most more than a general holds out splendid inducements. From the facts I have already stated mechanics and laborers can form their own estimate of the degree of success that would attend their location here. As to capitalists, we like their winning ways, and for their disinterested accommodations we pay 12 per cent, and are willing to exhibit a commendable reciprocity by pointing out investments that discount loans. We invite them, in all brotherly affection, to visit us, if only for their health, and we are confident in the seductiveness of our country to retain them for our mutual welfare and prosperity." J. C. B.

City Council.

City Council met Wednesday at 8 p. m. Present, His Honor, the Mayor, Aldermen Goff, Peterson, Bogue, Griffin and Wakeman. The liquor bond of Ida Lewis was accepted. The committee to whom was referred the matter of equalization of the payment of street grading reported as follows: That the work should be paid for by the owners of lots abutting upon the streets to be graded, according to the assessed valuation of the property. The following bids for the grading of Second and Third streets, according to the profile of the city engineer, were submitted:

Thus, Kelly per cubic yard 35 cents.
J. K. Frick & Co., per cubic yard 32 cents.
C. W. Thompson, Second street, 35 cents per square or cubic yard.

The report was referred to the committee on street grades and additions, with instructions to accept the bid which is for the best interests of the city, and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Coffin and others guaranteed the payment of contractors for work to be done in the grading of streets, thus assuming the debt and trusting to the property owners for indemnity.

On motion, the bid of John P. Hoagland for the building of all sidewalks for the ensuing year was accepted. Ordered that the Chief of Police be instructed to remove all vendors from the streets and sidewalks. The police were also ordered to remove all offal, debris, manure and other obnoxious rubbish from the low lands south of the track, and all persons hauling refuse matter to this locality hereafter will be subject to arrest and fines.

The petition of the Bismarck street railway company, asking for the right of way to construct street railway in the city, to be built within one year, and to have the exclusive right of way for fifty years and to operate not less than two miles of road, was read the second time and an ordinance granting the privileges asked for was passed. The city attorney was instructed to see that good and sufficient bonds be given by the street railway company for the faithful fulfillment of the conditions of the agreement. The ordinance specifies that the road shall extend from Washington avenue to Ninth street on Main, and that branches from this principal line sufficient to make two miles of track, shall be built on the other most important thoroughfares.

BILLS ALLOWED.

Daily Advertiser, blank books, \$10 00
W. S. Moorehouse, merchandise, 4 50
Bismarck Building association, sidewalk, 134 97
A. Robison, cleaning streets, 16 00
Hugh McGuire, hauling tank at fire, 5 00
Jos. Harper, salary chief of police, 125 00

BILLS DISAPPROVED.

T. McGowan, boarding sick paupers, \$3 00
T. McGowan, nursing paupers, 60 00
Quinlan & Halloran, boarding sick paupers, 61 25
Quinlan & Halloran, nursing sick paupers, 24 55

BILLS REFERRED.

Jos. Hare, justice, month of August, 25 65
Frank Donnelly, wood \$12, fire services \$3 15 00
Adjourned.

"Good Luck."

Persons who visited the Burlington county exhibit at the Minneapolis fair or after it was brought to Bismarck could not but have noticed the beautiful horse shoe which held a prominent place among the many attractions on exhibition. After the close of the grand display it was agreed by the managers that this handsome ornament should be presented to Col. Orlando Moore, commanding officer at Fort Lincoln, not only as a token of the high esteem in which he was held as a friend and a gentleman, but as a recognition of the lively and hearty interest which he has ever taken in Bismarck and her prosperity. The shoe was forwarded to the colonel, and in acknowledgment of the handsome testimonial he writes as follows:

FORT LINCOLN, Sept. 18, 1883.

EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE:—With kindest emotions of gratitude a present in a box was received inscribed: "Col. Orlando Moore gets the emblem of good luck—the horse shoe." The beautiful emblem decorated the hall of Burlington county fair and was gracefully formed and mounted with the golden heads of the pride of the country—No. 1 hard wheat. It is an emblem of the world renowned agricultural success and prosperity of this splendid country.

Good luck to the country! And as the horse shoe hangs upon the wall around it will cluster the memories of noble, dearest friends. The most exalted, valuable and beautiful crop to raise is humanity, good and beautiful men and women.

To raise good children protect them from the doctrine of natural depravity—that comes upon the dear little girls and boys, like the blighting frost upon the flowers of spring. Teach them together to love and respect themselves—to love humanity.

Nature gives us everything that is good and beautiful, and when clouds overshadow us

"Trunk to luck, trunk to luck,
Stare fate in the face;
The heart will be easy
If it's in the right place."

The best luck which this country can have is for men and women to do their "level best" to raise men after the fashion of Alexander McKenzie. Yours truly, ORLANDO MOORE.

Smelting Works at Bismarck.

A few days since the TRIBUNE called attention to Bismarck as a desirable point for the establishment of reducing works for the smelting of the ores of Montana, since which time a TRIBUNE representative has met several persons, among them Col. G. W. Sweet, who have thoroughly explored the mineral regions of Montana tributary to Bismarck, all of whom have confirmed the TRIBUNE's opinion that no point in the northwest presents as great inducements in the way of accessibility, low freights, and adequate supply of ores and fuel at bottom prices, as the city of Bismarck.

The extensive reducing works at Omaha and Kansas City have proved a success, notwithstanding their great distance from the source of supply of the raw material. The smelting ores are found in great abundance in the Baker district and other portions of the Black mountains, in the Judith mountains near Maiden and in the Clark's Fork district south of the Yellowstone, and extensive veins of the same kind of ores are known to exist in the Bear Paw mountains. All of these ores should

find a central point for reduction without being shipped to Omaha, Kansas City and Newark, New Jersey, as is now done. The Missouri and Yellowstone give Bismarck an assurance of low freights from the mines on the ores and base bullion from these mines, and upon the coke necessary for the reduction, to pay nothing of the immense deposits of coal just to the northwest of us. No surer return for capital can be found than in the establishment of such works, and no better time can be found than the present to secure a location for the works at the lowest prices during the subsidence of the speculative spirit incident to the capital location.

Bristling Bismarck.

Major Edwards in Fargo Argus: A recent visit to Bismarck gave the writer an opportunity for expressing many surprises. There are probably a thousand laborers at work upon the capital, the penitentiary, the school house, the water works, the electric light works and other public improvements, to say nothing of the numberless dwelling houses and large brick blocks being erected in all sections of the city.

The First National bank building, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, is an immense brick block which is going up, and will add materially to the looks of the city, with its imposing appearance. Two or three other blocks west of Main street are about enclosed. The foundations are being put in for a huge brick building on the corner of Fourth and Meigs streets, by Mellon brothers.

Sheriff McKenzie has a new residence out toward Capital Hill, modern in style and about enclosed. On the same block Captain Hughes is also erecting a beautiful home.

It is estimated by those unprejudiced that at least two hundred buildings are now in process of construction in the city of Bismarck, and new ones are projected at the rate of at least one per day. All kinds of laborers are in demand and good wages are being paid.

The lethargy that seems to have overcome Bismarck earlier in the season seems to have disappeared, and the energy and vim of its inhabitants are now at the highest pitch.

The laying of the corner stone by President Villard, and the advent of distinguished guests, seems to have given a fresh impetus to business in every line.

Our Iron Interests.

According to recent developments the very richest of all the resources of the Missouri slope is its iron ore, which has already been found in abundance. In conversation with several prominent citizens of the city yesterday was ascertained that an agitation was in progress to induce an expert iron miner or geologist to examine into the relative and comparative value of ore in this country, and if satisfactory large stock companies would be formed for its development. What an inexhaustible amount of wealth is North Dakota blessed with! She does not rely upon her wheat, altogether, as is flippantly asserted by many superficial upstarts who don't know iron from corn meal, but she has enough coal to supply the whole of the territory as well as eastern Minnesota and the provinces, and soon these lands of the Missouri valley which contain such excellent fuel, will be worth more than many of the entire eastern states. Now comes iron. There can be no doubt of the fact that iron ore of the best quality and in great abundance lies imbedded in these wealth-producing plains, and all that it lacks to bring in the gold is the investment of a little capital.

Splendid Property.

Quite a number of new and attractive cottages are now in course of erection on the Sturgis addition. This property is just east of the city and is superbly located for either business houses or private residences. One large business house has just been completed and this will be followed by a large number of buildings now under contract. This property is destined to become very valuable as the adjoining land has been purchased by different railroad companies who expect to construct their lines into the corporate city within the next eighteen months. There will undoubtedly be a large common depot in the vicinity, the erection of which will greatly enhance the value of this property. Lots, both for business and purposes and private residences, are being sold very low at present, and those desiring to catch onto banner city dirt now have an opportunity seldom offered. Investment made here today will pay 1.0 per cent. within a year. Consult Capt. S. Baker regarding the property now offered for sale, secure a few choice lots, acquire money and of course you will be happy.

The Tribune Bindery.

The TRIBUNE book bindery is ready for business. A full outfit has been received and a competent and skillful corps of workmen secured. For completeness in every detail, for improved labor-saving machinery our bindery has few equals in the west. The office is now prepared to make all kinds of blank books and records and do all kinds of binding in first-class style. If you want an elegant set of books the TRIBUNE bindery will make them for you to order and at prices that defy competition. The work now being turned out of the bindery will compare favorably with the best of eastern work, and everything from the cheapest magazine binding to the elegant and expensive book work will be executed on the shortest possible notice and at the lowest rates. Send in your orders. Samples may be seen at the bindery.

More Side Tracks.

In the eastern portion of the city on Sturgis addition, there is already a large and commodious warehouse, erected by Van Hanten Bros. & Little. M. Shehan, general northwestern agent for the McCormick harvesting machinery was in the city yesterday, with a view of establishing a branch of his extensive business here, and has about decided to locate an immense warehouse on Sturgis addition. Now, then, it becomes the duty of every lot owner in that locality to offer some inducement to the railroad company for the construction of adequate side tracks to these warehouses, in order that the property may be enhanced in value thereby. Bismarck is destined to be the great distributing point in the northwest, and her citizens should do their share toward the speedy realization of this fact.

Any attempt to produce a flavor in this or any other country that can surpass Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts will prove a failure, for Dr. Price's are as fresh and nice as the fruits from which they are made, and cannot be improved. Their superiority consists not only in their fruity odor, but also in their delicious taste.

By Telegraph

The Lottery Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following letter, which is self explanatory, was sent from the Postoffice Department to-day:

Postoffice Department, Washington, Sept. 19th 1883. Washington B. Merchant, postmaster, New Orleans La. Dear Sir: Since you were instructed to deliver no registered letters reaching your office addressed to M. A. Dauphin, and to redeem no money orders payable to him, he has directed in an advertisement inserted in certain newspapers that all registered letters intended for him and concerning the Louisiana State lottery company be addressed to the New Orleans National Bank of New Orleans, and that all money orders sent to your office for his benefit and concerning the business of said lottery company be made payable to said bank. I am in possession of trustworthy information that this bank has been and still is receiving through your office registered letters and money orders for the benefit of M. A. Dauphin in pursuance of his published directions. This is a new scheme on the part of said M. A. Dauphin and the New Orleans National Bank to evade the orders which have been addressed to you by the postmaster General in pursuance of the statutes of the United States intended to protect the mails and public against a business which is vicious and immoral, and which in the main preys upon the ignorant and credulous. This bank cannot be permitted to stand in the shoes of M. A. Dauphin, and thus enable him to accomplish by indirection what he is not allowed to do directly. Hereafter, therefore, you will deliver to the New Orleans National bank no letters and redeem no money orders payable to it, but deal with the same as directed by the order of the department of November 13, 1879. This order will be revoked whenever the bank gives satisfactory evidence that it has abandoned the above scheme. Very respectfully, W. A. GRESHAM, Postmaster General.

Ben Butler Scored.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Republican State convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. Chairman Lodge of the State Central Committee was chosen temporary chairman, and after prayer by Rev. O. P. Gifford, he addressed the convention. At the conclusion of his address the usual committees and permanent officers were appointed. Chas. R. Codman was chosen president, and on taking the chair addressed the convention at considerable length, his remarks being chiefly in reference to the present government. He reviewed the Tewksbury affair and said: "One man led this crusade against the fair fame of Massachusetts—a man conspicuous always for great audacity, for ready wit, and for voluble and copious speech, and of restless personal ambition; a man of national notoriety—surely not of national reputation—who has often solicited, and sometimes obtained, the votes of the people, but who never has been able to retain them long; a legislator identified with congressional raids upon the treasury; a politician who has proposed that the people of the United States repudiate honest debts, and so make their great and solvent country a byword and a hissing among the nations of the earth. A major general whose most valuable services were as provost marshal and never as a leader of men, and whose successes were those of the sutler and not of the strategist." His references to Butler's political and military record and "national notoriety" were loudly applauded by the delegates. He was given three cheers when he concluded. After the transaction of some routine business the convention took a recess until tomorrow.

The Sioux Falls Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, D. T., Sept. 18.—The last act in formation of the constitution by the Sioux Falls convention was accomplished this afternoon with about seventy-five members in their seats, and the documents in the hands of the committee on the arrangement of the phraseology, who will engross it, and it will appear in full, as adopted, in the morning issue of the Sioux Falls Press. Ten thousand copies of the same will be printed in English, and one thousand each in German and Scandinavian. The document bears decided evidence of careful preparation, is economical in its provisions for expenditures, and as against monopoly is surrounded by every safe-guard. Concerning corporations, an article assessing railroad property upon the gross earnings was to-day defeated. The census will be taken in school districts by volunteers instead of upon the plan first considered, and the state will be put to no expense. The salaries of state officers are fixed as follows: Governor \$2,000; treasurer, auditor and attorney general \$1,000; secretary and superintendent of public instruction \$1,500. The legislature will fix the other salaries. One delegate from each county will compose the state committee. In a provision adopted to-day the prohibitionists will find some hope for the future. It was to submit to a popular vote any measure upon the petition of five thousand legal voters and upon a majority vote it shall then become a part of the state constitution.

A Land Decision.

ALEXANDRIA, Oregon, Sept. 19.—Is the case of the North Pacific railroad company vs. Baptiste Herne, an appeal from the commissioner of the general land office, Secretary Teller has ruled that the settler under the Oregon donation act of 1850 does not forfeit his right to the land upon which he has settled by failure to file notice required by the act of 1853, for the reasons that no adverse right has attached and that the penalty was remitted by the act of 1864. Therefore his claim was absolutely reserved to him until three months after the survey under the original act. In this case the right of the company was attached to its land prior to the date of survey and consequently the land in question was excepted from their grant.

Figures From John Roach.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The American Protectionist will publish tomorrow a statement from John Roach relative to the recent history of the American navy and merchant marine in response to a question put to him by the state committee on education and labor. It shows in detail the naval expenditures of all naval contracts with American ship builders. Roach claims his figures are all newly collected from official European and American records never before published and that they establish the responsibility of England for the falsification of Secretary Seward's propensity of a speedy suppression of the rebellion. He gives a list of twenty-three English

blockade runners captured in the early part of the war which were loaded with munitions of war to the value of \$6,000,000. The navy improvised during the war cost \$4,000,000 and the material and vessels were sold for \$35,000,000, leaving a net cost of the war and navy about \$47,000,000. In eighteen years since the war the United States spent for naval vessels only \$3,000,000, while England spent \$150,000,000; France, \$88,000,000; Russia, \$35,000,000; Italy, \$32,000,000; Germany, \$37,000,000; Turkey, 17,000,000; Brazil, \$10,000,000 and Chili \$7,000,000; all for iron clads. In all over \$400,000,000 were expended by naval and commercial rivals. Roach gives a list of all the naval contracts and says the new cruisers will be finished cheaply and promptly.

Crook Wants an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The secretary of war has received a letter from General Crook asking that inquiry be made as to omissions in the published copy of his letter of August 7th last. Some of the telegrams made General Crook say in referring to the Chirahushu prisoners, that they surrendered without the understanding that their past misdeeds would not be punished provided they behaved themselves in future, whereas he wrote that it was "with the understanding on their part." He was thus made to contradict his repeated statements that he had refused the Indians to guarantee this safety from punishment. Gen. Crook's account of the matter was clear to the secretary of war and secretary of the interior. When here he stated that while he had made this refusal, it was difficult, if not impossible to make the Indians understand that he could not control the matter. His statement as written is entirely consistent with what he said here. This omission with other changes of less importance doubtless arose from hasty copying in some distant office, as the letter was correctly transmitted from here. There is the best authority for stating that both the war department and the interior department have the highest confidence in General Crook and are in complete harmony in wishing and furthering the success of his earnest endeavors to put a stop to the Apache outrages in Arizona.

An Extensive Fire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—At 6:48 p. m. a fire broke out in the basement of 537 and 539 Broadway. The basement and floor above were occupied by Hellman & Herman, wholesale general furnishing store. It was closed up when the fire was discovered. Smoke and flames were first noticed on the Mercer street side. The building has a frontage of 37½ feet and is 200 feet deep. The flames ascended through the elevator to the top floor and the efforts of the firemen failed to save the building, which is five stories high. The loss is estimated as follows, principally by members of the firms concerned: Hellman & Herman, furnishing goods basement and first floor, \$250,000; Wm. Knowlton & Sons, straw goods, second floor, \$75,000; Sudeckson Bros., Clothings, part of second and third floors, \$100,000; A. Fredberg & Sons, fourth and fifth floors, \$100,000; D. L. Newberg and Sons, clothings, 61 Broadway, \$150,000; Forchenger & Co., also 61 Broadway, were burned out. Several firemen were overcome by smoke and taken to the hospital. No one was seriously injured. Detective Sergeant Phillip Rullen was prostrated and sent to St. Vincent hospital. The buildings belonged to Wiley and Beckman, and stood on the site of Barnum's old museum, which burned down. The buildings were valued at \$500,000. They were put up fifteen years ago.

Education and Labor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Rev. R. Heber Newton testified before the senate sub-committee on education and labor that the condition of the laboring classes was a subject for expert study and at the present time there was not sufficient information regarding it upon which to base any intelligent legislation. The difficulties met with by labor reformers here were the intemperate habits of the laboring classes and the improper method to which laborers resorted in order to accomplish their desires. The great want of the people he considered to be industrial education. Instruction in public schools was useful and its tendency was entirely one-sided. It has given to the youth of the country a dislike for manual labor, which has a very dangerous tendency. Corporation was spoken of by the witness as the greatest aid to the elevation of the working classes.

Lillie Devereux Blake advocated the establishment of a matronship in all penal institutions and state reformatories for girls, and Mrs. D. G. Crolly, a newspaper writer who has given considerable study to the condition of the laboring classes of this city, recommends a system of compulsory education, not in public schools only, but in industrial schools where women would be taught how to work. The homestead exemption laws should be made more protective to stability of the householder and the possession of a homestead should be made to be requisite for obtaining citizenship.

Mrs. Dr. Clemence S. Luzier advocated the use of the ballot by women as the most practical means of improvement in their condition.

A Tale of Suffering.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—Captain Alfred Casson, of the bark Britannia, which was wrecked off the coast Monday last, tells a story of fearful suffering. They were in the wreck from Monday to Tuesday afternoon, during which time a gale was blowing and all hands were compelled to remain on deck exposed to the fury of the storm. They finally took to a small raft and hardly had the people got on this when a heavy sea washed off every soul and the only ones who regained it. During the night and the following morning five others were washed off in a similar manner, leaving only four survivors, who were rescued by a boat from here. Thirteen perished, including the wife and four children of Capt. Casson. All were natives of England. Two of the captain's children were picked up but died in a few minutes, either from fright or exhaustion. The following is a list of the lost: First Officer, George Fage; second officer, Arthur Holmes; steward, name unknown; John Johnson; Lewis Smith; Fred Henderson; Arthur Porthouse; Ernest Molton; Mrs. Casson and four children.

Criminal Libel.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 19.—E. Jacobs, a reporter of the Galveston Daily Print, an evening publication has been arrested for criminal libel, the complaint being that he published a statement conveying the idea that Mrs. Ada Spencer had intermarried with Mitchell Brad-

ford, a negro, and had continued to live with Bradford as his wife, an offense against the Texas statute. Mrs. Spencer, who once was an exceedingly handsome woman, is partly to a divorce suit still pending which a couple of years ago was rendered memorable by the revolting testimony introduced. Mr. Spencer had long been prominent in mercantile circles of Galveston and is at present manager of one of the two leading theatres. Jacobs gave a bond of \$100 for his appearance Thursday.

Cheaper Matches.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A special from Milwaukee says: The Diamond Match Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, owning factories at Oshkosh and elsewhere, has issued a price list making a sweeping reduction in the wholesale prices of matches. The reduction is over 50 per cent. Those which have been selling for \$3.70 per case now sell for \$2.50 to \$2.55, with a discount to large purchasers. The conclusion reached is that the great match combination is broken.

Wrecked by a Hand Car.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—A combination train on the West Shore railway going east at 7 a. m. struck a hand car four miles east of the city. Fifteen platform cars with 150 workmen on board were piled up in a mass. The killed are Peter Smith, Italian, unknown, and John Carr, Jr., water boy. The injured are about 20, several of whom are not expected to live. The accident was caused by the hand car not stopping in time.

Reports Exaggerated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Special Agent Evans, sent by the treasury department to inquire into the smuggling of Chinese into Washington territory from British Columbia, states that in his opinion the reports were exaggerated, but admits that the lumbermen in that section employ large numbers of Chinese, and are willing to take all they can get of them, without wanting to know where they come from.

No More Will Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The secretaries of war and the navy have decided that it is not practicable to send out another expedition to the relief of Lieut. Greely this year. They have consulted Dr. Emil Bisesen and Gen. Kenna, gentlemen of Arctic experience, who are recognized as the best authorities here, and have received letters from some who are more distant.

Matters in China.

HONG KONG, Sept. 18.—A correspondent says "the French are in difficulties, through want of troops. Many Chinamen" are deserting to the black flag. Lon, their chief, is powerful. France may have negotiated with him. Foreigners have been seen fighting on the side of the black flag. Gen. Bouet says he was unable to hold his position after the last fight. The French are still buying steamers and horses.

The Grain Trade at Duluth.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—In the Duluth elevators on Monday there were 322,277 bushels, against 118,528 a week ago. Our receipts and shipments were as follows for the week ending September 18: Wheat, bushels received, 477,000; shipments, 12,331. Flour, barrels received, 6,000; shipments, 711,182.

Attempted Suicide.

OSHEO, Sept. 19.—Frank A. Hayward, late of the firm of Thompson & Hayward, carriage manufacturers, cut his throat with a razor this morning in the presence of his wife and four children. He is yet alive but his recovery is doubtful. Business troubles produced temporary insanity, which was the cause.

The First Section.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A small section of the Villard excursion party reached this city this morning. Gen. Grant, Hon. William M. Evarts, Frederick Billings, ex-president North Pacific road, Gen. Newton, Gen. Macfadyen and Jesse Grant are of the party. They leave for the east this evening.

New York Nominations.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The ticket nominated by the republican state convention is as follows: Secretary of state, Gen. James B. Carr; comptroller, Ira Davenport; state treasurer, P. F. Sexton; state engineer and surveyor, Silas Seymour; attorney general, Leslie W. Russell.

Waddington Will Succeed.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Waddington was present at yesterday's conference between the Marquis Turgot and Prime Minister Ferry. Several journals mention Waddington as the probable successor of Chatelet Le Cour in the event of the latter resigning his portfolio as minister of foreign affairs.

Benjamin's Financial Standing.
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—The assets of H. B. Benjamin, the carriage dealer who failed last week, are figured at about \$32,000 and liabilities \$64,000. His creditors will meet tomorrow to decide upon terms of settlement.

Maryland Democratic Convention.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The democratic convention nominated the following ticket: A. M. Lane, governor; Chas. B. Roberts, attorney general; J. F. Dank Turner, comptroller.

Hill Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Supervising Architect Hill this morning tendered his resignation to Secretary Folger to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

The Fenell Punners.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19.—The eastern journalists accompanying the Villard party returned here from Puget Sound last evening, and leave for the east to-morrow.

Thayer's Will.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The will of Nathaniel Thayer disposes of property valued at \$16,000,000, most of which goes to relatives and friends.

Nominated.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19.—Robinson was nominated for governor on the first ballot, having 996 votes out of 1,168.

Will Follow Ned.

NEWS COMMENTS.

A SON of Jay Gould wants to go on the stage.

FASHIONS a century old are to be revived this fall.

The late frost has greatly damaged the straw hat crop.

DAN CASTELLO's circus disbanded at Roseburg, Oregon.

Mrs. SENATOR ALLISON left \$200,000. She couldn't take it with her.

It is believed in Boston that slogger Sullivan is the inventor of the reversible cuff.

The Cincinnati bakers had an excursion and the papers speak of it as a dognaping party.

Frost will cure hay fever, but the old remedy of a trip to the mountains will continue to hold its grip.

The verdict in the Frank James case surprised every one, even the distinguished defendant himself.

A PAIR of trousers and a paper collar was all the worldly goods which an eloping woman in Brooklyn left her husband.

VEVAVIAS threatens another "alarming eruption." It is high time for Vevavias to be vaccinated.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

Mrs. LANGFORD coming again next month. Her old man will accompany her with a well grounded suspicion and a shot gun.

A MEMBER of the Georgia legislature can neither read nor write, but he can vote and count greenbacks and manages to get along very nicely.

A NEW religious denomination in England believe that male and female saints go to separate heavens. Let us hope their belief is unfounded.

A YOUNG man in South Carolina, only twenty years of age, has been engaged nineteen times. It is seldom that a youth of his age has been the hero of so many narrow escapes.

An eastern journal says that Henry Villard's true name is Heinrich Hignard. He assumed "Villard" as a nom de plume when he was writing western letters to a New York paper.

DELUTE Tribune: The Dakota constitutional convention is still engaged in the task of preparing a constitution that is intended to rival the instrument that Uncle Sam swears by.

JAMES HOLCK died at Homer, Ohio, lacking but twenty-seven days of being 100 years old. He would have held out until his hundredth birthday but didn't want to get his name in the papers.

PHIL FLORON is discussing poker in the magazine, and although he exhibits a thorough knowledge of the game, Mr. Schenck would like to face him a couple of hours at about two bits apiece.

The familiar pop of the champagne cork is heard again at the White House. Mrs. Hayes says it is a national disgrace which the people could easily have averted, by giving her a second term.

A NORTH CHATHAM, N. Y., farmer has a dog that climbs trees. It recently captured a raccoon after a desperate fight in the high branches of a chestnut. What a relief from the threadbare sea serpent story.

GEN. SPINNER, the gentleman whose name looks like the Spencerian alphabet in the last three of delirium tremens, is eating baked beans and talking about the thinness of the then to Boston aesthetics.

WHEN a lady living in Chelsea sent to London for a doctor she apologized for asking him to come such a distance. "Don't speak of it," answered the M. D., "I happen to have another patient in the neighborhood, and can thus kill two birds with one stone."

A KENTUCKY man who emigrated to Colorado six years ago has just written to his wife to pack up and bring her and three children out there. She thinks him very ungenerous in limiting the number of children, as she has now an even half dozen which she would like to take along.

A WEALTHY widow of San Francisco and a well known hotel keeper of Oakland met for the first time a few days ago, and exactly fifteen minutes after the meeting they were engaged to be married. The marriage was solemnized the next day to the unbounded surprise of their friends.

A METHODIST church in Indiana has been struck by lightning four times and now when the minister draws his discourse beyond a reasonable length the organist imitates thunder on the lower keys and the preacher works in his peroration and benediction and gets the congregation out of the house inside of seven minutes.

A LOUISIANA paper is responsible for the following: "A black woman was carried before a magistrate for unmercifully beating her son, a saddle-colored imp, and the judge was delivering a reprimand, when the woman broke out with: 'Judge, has you ever been a parent to a woffish yeller boy ike dat or cub ob mine?' "Never," ejaculated the judge, with great vehemence, getting red in the face. "Den don't talk!"

SEVERAL nights ago the first dance of the season was given at the Arkansaw inn asylum. The visitors declared that they couldn't distinguish the lunatics from the people of alleged intelligence. Every one naturally expects to find lunatics in a hall room, and in the "giddy mazes of the dance" the insane person, seems to be quite at home.

The Right Plan Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—No additional reports have been received at the navy department from the officers of the returned Greeley relief expedition at St. Johns, N. F. It seems to be conceded by those who have given the most attention to the subject that the complete and disastrous failure of the relief expedition was mainly due to the omission of Lieut. Garlington to land his stores and house at Littleton Island or some other ice-free point north of Smith's sound before attempting the hazardous navigation beyond. If he had done this the destruction of the Proteus would have been a comparatively trifling misfortune or would not necessarily have imperiled the lives either of her crew or the party they were sent north to rescue. Garlington and his men could then, after the destruction of their ship, have returned to secure the base of sup-

plies thus established, and could have carried out the remainder of their plan for the relief of the Lady Franklin bay party by means of a sledge expedition up the coast of Grinnell Land. As it is now, there is no party at the mouth of Smith's sound to co-operate with the Greeley party, and no considerable supply of food for him to retreat upon. The fatal mistake, it is said, which Garlington made, was in plunging into the extremely dangerous ice of Smith's sound without having established at the mouth of that sound a provision depot and house upon which he could fall back in case of disaster. There would seem to be more justification for the course pursued in the orders issued to him by Gen. Hazen on the 7th of June, just before he sailed from New York.

THESE ORDERS WERE IN PART AS FOLLOWS: "If it should become clearly apparent that a vessel can't be pushed through, you will retreat from your advanced position and land your party and stores at or near Life Boat Cove." These orders clearly imply the direction not to land their house and stores until he should have run all the risks of Smith's sound and have found it impossible to get through. They virtually direct him to land his stores late in the season on his way up, as would seem to have been the more prudent course. The attention of the acting chief signal officer was called today by an associated press reporter to this part of Gen. Hazen's original order, and he was asked whether this particular instruction in the question has ever been revoked or modified. He replied it had by supplemental orders sent Garlington just before the departure of the relief expedition from St. John's last summer.

THESE SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS have never been made public were as follows: The naval tender is to join the Proteus at St. Johns, N. F., to proceed with her to the neighborhood of Littleton Island. The Proteus is to land her stores except supplies for more northerly depots at Littleton Island on her way north. If she succeeded in reaching Lady Franklin bay she is to pick up the stores excepting the house and depots if possible on her return. The naval tender will await the return of the Proteus at the neighborhood of Littleton Island and on her return steam to the south in her company until she reaches the southern limits of the ice pack when the vessels may separate. Should the Proteus be crushed in the ice her crew will return to Littleton Island and the tender will bring to St. Johns, N. F., the officers and crew of the Proteus, the rest of the party to remain at Littleton Island until the Proteus returns or her crew and expeditionary force succeed in reaching there. The tender may go south, leaving full particulars at Littleton Island. Signals by flag, heliograph and guns should be preconcerted, and communication by this means should be maintained between the two vessels as long as possible after they are separated by the passage north of the Proteus. Nothing in the northward movement must be allowed to retard the progress of the Proteus. It is of the utmost importance that she take advantage of every lead to get up to Lady Franklin bay.

From all information thus far received it would appear that Lieutenant Garlington either disregarded or found it impracticable to land these supplemental orders with regard to landing the house and stores on his way north, since the Proteus was crushed with all her stores on board after she had passed the point where the stores should have been landed, and while she was engaged in the extra hazardous navigation of Smith's sound. In the absence of any definite information from Lieutenant Garlington as to his reasons for the adoption of the course he pursued, and which led to the total failure of the plans for Lieutenant Greeley's relief, the officers of the signal service here

DECLINED TO EXPRESS ANY OPINION

or make any statement for publication at present.

The secretary of war, acting secretary of the navy and the acting chief signal officer are in consultation this afternoon upon the situation of affairs, but have not yet devised any practical plan for the relief of the Lady Franklin bay party.

TEXAS has 6,139 miles of railroad.

In the race for the presidency Tilden keeps six horses.

MEXICAN school teachers reward good pupils by giving them cigarettes.

An Ohio woman pared two bushels of apples and a peck in forty-seven minutes.

STATISTICS show that triplets occur only once in 7,000 births. This is indeed encouraging.

DELUTE Tribune: Dakota may steal its own name yet, if the thing isn't put under lock and key.

It is now claimed that the "golden spike" was oriole, and only cost 63½ cents in New York.

NEW YORK Journal: A hurricane is reported to be moving east. It is probably Rufus Hatch's circus.

A MAN named Bay keeps a saloon in the Minnesota woods and the natives down there all drink Bay rum.

The largest dairy in the world is in Ashtabula county, Ohio. It has 1,500 cows and twenty-two artesian wells.

The Inter-Ocean wants Frank James and Oscar Wilde to organize a joint debate and see how they will come out.

The center of the Brooklyn bridge hangs two feet higher in winter than in summer. It draws itself up out of the cold.

DELUTE has several cases of diphtheria and six newspapers, but she thinks she can carry through an average mild winter.

SPAIN has had twenty-nine military revolutions in this country, and thinks after all that she has behaved herself pretty well.

GEN. WEAVER refuses to run for congress in Iowa. He fears it may interfere with his usual run for president on the greenback ticket.

"DAMMIT" is the name of a St. Paul man, and every time a friend calls him on the street the people think some one has stabbed a toe.

A TEXAS hen sat for three days on a nest full of ball stones, before discovering her mistake. Then she was the maddest hen you ever saw.

MR. MOODY intends to begin a religious campaign in Ireland. He has given Chicago up in despair, and wants to tackle something easy.

It is not yet decided whether Frank James will go on the lecture platform or star the country as the hero in a blood-and-thunder frontier drama.

A NEW YORK man has learned his dog to eat cucumbers, and Bergh is preparing to swoop down upon him with a warrant duly signed and stamped.

One of the Unwritten.

"Minimum" in Inter Ocean.

"Bessie is a pretty little thing," said Mr. Searle, standing in the bay-window of his wife's sitting-room, and looking down at the bright-clad figure sitting by the street below.

Mrs. Searle put down her sewing, and came over to stand by her husband. She saw his gay smile and nod and the answering bow of Miss Latting. She bowed, too, but the smile faded from Bessie's eyes, though she responded politely enough; as she slackened her pace before turning the corner.

Mr. Searle turned and took up his hat, not looking at his wife.

"Do you want to walk down town with Bessie, Harry? I fear you won't overtake her. She always walks so fast going down to business in the morning. Hal, Harry, dear!" A tall boy of 10 years came in from the next room. "Yes, mamma."

"Run quick, dear, and overtake Miss Latting. Tell her papa is coming."

"All right," and the lad dashed out the hall door.

Mr. Searle folded his newspaper into a very awkward little bunch, and walked into his bedroom, where he began walking about in indecision.

Mrs. Searle came to the door. "Have you lost anything, Harry?" she asked.

"Where is my hat-brush?" asked Mr. Searle with sudden inspiration.

"There," Miss Searle pointed it out hanging in its usual pink stain and wicker frame.

Mr. Searle felt himself obliged to take it down and brush his hat for two seconds.

Mrs. Searle returned to her sewing. Her husband paused for a moment in the doorway, following her to admire her with a sort of artistic pleasure in the gentle face, the dark hair, the bright morning gown, and the graceful womanly figure in the low chair.

"You are a dear, Sue," he said, leaning over her to kiss her.

"What would you like for dinner?" asked Mrs. Searle, not returning the caress.

"Whatever you like; good-by."

Mr. Searle hurried down the steps and joined Miss Latting with a little feeling of grievance in his heart. Sue was so unresponsive, so practical.

"Isn't it a heavenly morning?" said Bessie, "I feel as if I were walking on air. It is a day for roses and air-castles."

"I'm going to get mamma some roses with my dollar," said Master Hal. "It is her birthday, you know. Can't I walk on down town with you and get them now, papa?"

"It is too near school time, my boy. Come down to the office after school and I'll go around to the office with you. Bring Puss."

"All right. Good-by."

"Good-by."

Mr. Searle and Miss Latting turned into Michigan avenue and walked toward under the shady trees.

"How beautiful the lake is this morning," said Mr. Searle.

"Isn't it?" cried the young girl. "I wish I could float away on it forever."

Little Hal ran into his mother's sitting-room to find his spelling-book. But she was not there. Her work-basket was overturned on the floor and two of the spoons were tangling merrily under the kitten's paws. He tried her bed-room door, but it was locked.

Tontine came down stairs at the moment with Puss and the baby, chattering volubly in French to her charges. For one of the unexplainable reasons of childhood Hal grew suddenly wroth.

"I wish you would stop that lingo," he cried. "Stop it, I say," stamping his foot.

"I will not," cried Tontine, with inflammatory temper. "Be still, you naughty little child."

Mrs. Searle opened her door.

"Hal," she said soberly.

"Mamma," cried the young heir, "send Tontine away and get a new nurse. Puss ought to have a governess anyway. She is nearly nine."

Mrs. Searle stood perfectly quiet for a moment, and even the baby looking at her saw a strange expression in her face. He put up his little arms and began cooing coaxingly. She took him holding him closely to her breast, and kissing him repeatedly before she spoke.

"Go to school at once, Hal," she said. "Never speak so again. Tontine, you may take Puss out for an hour. Good-by, dears. Be good children." Then she went into her bedroom and closed the door.

"Mamma didn't kiss me," said Puss walking with Hal.

"Well, I didn't deserve it, and she wouldn't give you one before me," responded her brother, with philosophical insight.

Baby Searle could have told a strange story of the next hour in his mother's chamber had he been gifted with memory and language beyond his months. He could have told of a sobbing woman pacing the floor in a pale-faced misery, of a passion of angry tears and a strong, calm-rising of resolve and that marvelous devotion of women, that love which "hopes and endures and is patient."

"You can't make me stop loving you, my husband," she said, looking at herself, woman fashion, in her mirror. "I must love you even if you are cruel and thoughtless. Why, Bessie Latting! I wish I had left her in that wretched sewing work. To think that I should have begged Harry to give her writing in his office. No, I don't wish it. It was right to help her, and the poor child means nothing. Harry admires her and encourages her to talk. How can he, how can he! O, she is young and pretty, and I am I growing old! Yes, there is a gray hair. Nonsense, Harry loves me for more than my good looks. Yes, dear heart, you do," taking up his picture from her dressing-case and bonding her with all the fond intentness of a brotherly maiden. "Yes, you do, you do, and this fancy of yours isn't the real you. You, the best, truest you is mine, my husband, mine. We haven't been happy together all these years for nothing, and I'll not let go of the heart you gave me. It is mine, isn't it, you blessed baby!"

She took her little one in her arms again and began walking back and forth, with swift resolute steps forming her plans. Tontine must go away. Her mother's heart turning with grief to Hal's anger gave her this key of relief. Tontine then must go away, and Puss must have a governess as Hal had said. They must plan their long lake journey as early as possible, and the new governess must go with them everywhere.

"I will take care of Hal and baby myself, but Puss is in urgent need of a governess. Darling little Puss! She is the apple of papa's eye, and he will try to make himself believe that all is for the girl's good that he suggests Miss Latting. Bessie is clever enough. She can teach Puss all she need to learn in a summer tour, then unless my plan fails—"

Her heart stilled momentarily at the thought, and a hard feeling in her throat made the tears rush to her eyes, "my plan cannot fail, for I love my husband." She repeated the words aloud slowly twice. "God is good and God is Love," she added in a sort of concentration. "He will see her constantly and he will find out where he is drifting."

When Mr. Searle came from business a lunch time he found his wife very talkative and attractive, very grateful for the flowers and the fan he brought her in memory of her birthday.

He did not tell her he had forgotten the day until Hal had spoken of it.

"I want something, Harry," she confessed, when he made a little remark admiring her vivacity.

"Well, madame, you shall have it, to one-half of my kingdom. What is it—a parasol with gold handles or a new platoon cushion?"

Impressions from the Bridge.

Nothing impresses one more firmly with the advantages of Bismarck's location, her resources and beautiful surroundings than a trip over the magnificent iron bridge which spans the Missouri at this point. A representative of the TRIBUNE enjoyed a ride over the admirable structure Sunday afternoon, and took occasion to note a few of the most striking points, which cannot but be observed by every passer-by.

After leaving the capital city depot one sees the enchanting meadow land south of town, with its verdant carpet studded over with swaying thickets of leafy willows, and bordered by Apple creek and the broad Missouri; to the north Prospect Heights and Capitol Hill cast their heavy brows down upon you, as commanding respect and homage, and then you speed on to the river, where wealth and opportunities are seen on every hand. Between ten and fifteen large steamers are lying at the dock, receiving their cargoes for distant points, while more are plying in from the north and the south, bearing the products and people of the Missouri slope to our gates. Here is seen as fine a landing as can be found on the entire length of the stream, and immense warehouses, nearly 700 feet long, are overburdened with valuable freight. Endless lines of freight cars on the special track, give evidence of the intensity of the river traffic and bustling men and teams tell of how the city is being made the distributing point for all the northwestern territory. Perhaps the most interesting of all the manifestations of wealth is the luxuriant growth of timber on either side of the river.

The wonderful rapidity with which this precious border of the mountain-born stream is growing and increasing every year is a matter of much comment, and the fact that numerous saw mills will soon send forth the ringing music of their whirling steel is beyond peradventure, and cannot be denied. With all these surroundings, the passenger can give but a passing glance at the wonderful bridge and the foaming deep below, which combine to awaken the admiration and call forth the plaudits of him whose happy lot has been to pass that way.

The Presbyterian Pulpit.

Rev. Austin, formerly of New York, appeared before a Bismarck congregation the second time on Sunday last, and preached a very excellent sermon. After the morning services the congregation remained and voted upon the question of extending a call to Mr. Austin, asking him to become a permanent pastor of the church. The vote was taken by ballot and resulted in the expression of a unanimous desire to have the talented gentleman remain. Consequently the call was sent out to Mr. Austin, with a specified salary of \$1,600 for the first year, and he now has the proposition under consideration. This action was taken by the members of the church because of the desire of Rev. S. H. Thompson, who has so long been pastor of the church, to obtain a leave of absence on account of a weakened constitution from close attention to his arduous labors. Mr. Thompson has been held in the highest esteem by his congregation, as well as all Bismarckians, and leaves an enviable record as an indefatigable laborer for the moral and religious improvement of the city. Coming here about a year ago, he has established his church upon the solid rock of public esteem and respect, and has built up religious institutions throughout North Dakota in many a plain and modest hamlet, where he has numerous grateful friends, who will regret to learn of his resignation. Mr. Thompson has expressed a desire to have Mr. Austin accept the invitation extended him, and the public will indeed desire congratulations if they secure so able a clergyman.

Bismarck's First Postoffice.

Louis Westhouser, one of the pioneers of Bismarck, is the possessor of the door of the first postoffice that ever accommodated the communicative frontiersman of the then humble hamlet which is now the thriving capital of a mighty territory. The door is between his saloon and reading room, and is of the ordinary size, with four plain window panes, and the usual opening for the mailing of letters. What tales of startling misadventures from the brave "old-time" boys could be told by this silent veteran of early Bismarck, if it could but speak. What plaintive, heart-rending stories must have been told through the little opening in this door, when some young man would write back thousands of miles to his parents, or sister, or brother, or sweetheart, and tell them that the first heavy snow storm of the season had set in, and the train that carried the note would be the last for several months. Or when some hardy, open-hearted boy would write to an old-time chum and tell him that "Jack died with his boots on last night, and will be buried by the boys today. We will give him a decent burial, though, and have ordered several kags of beer and twelve bottles of whiskey for the occasion." And again: "Charlie, old boy, we have had a grand time here today. The first white girl who ever put her foot on Bismarck soil arrived last night, and the boys all put on their cleanest buckskin suits and turned out to meet her."

And thus the door could speak until it filled a page. Mr. Westhouser values the door as one of his most precious relics, and says that he will in the future, as he has in the past, take it with him wherever he may go.

Grant's Return.

Two elegant cars, the "Yellowstone" and "Adirondack" came flying into Bismarck Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, bearing the following distinguished American members of the Villard excursion party. On the car Yellowstone:

Gen. U. S. Grant.

Wm. M. Evans, ex-secretary interior.

Gen. Geo. W. Cass, New York.

Gen. John Newton, U. S. engineer.

Gen. R. Macfadyen, U. S. A., commissary general.

Jesse R. Grant, New York.

W. W. Smith, Pennsylvania.

On the Northern Adirondack. Hon. Fred. Billings, wife and son, of Vermont.

The party stopped in Bismarck nearly thirty minutes to secure a number of copies of the TRIBUNE, which contained the reports of the celebration in this city and of the golden spike ceremonies at Gold Creek. Hon. Fred. Billings and ex-Secretary Evans paid the paper a handsome compliment and spoke of Bismarck with much interest. Gen. Grant stepped on to the platform long enough to doff his hat to the throng of spectators and receive a hearty salutation from the denizens of the capital city. All of the party declared that they had enjoyed their trip, and could heartily recommend the northwest to the tourist, the speculator and the husbandman. The train was pulled out at a rapid rate, and they, whose names are imprinted in indelible letters on the minds and hearts of the American people, sped rapidly toward the rising sun.

Shippery.

Far had it been shippery weather when the prodigal son returned. "The Harlan man asked, 'Why, in your opinion, was it shippery?' "Because," rejoined the snail boy, "the old man fell in his neck."

Peck's Sun.

The buggy business is about to be revolutionized by a new invention, a single wheeled buggy. A single wheel is attached to shafts, behind a horse, and a seat is arranged behind the wheel. The buggy can't tip over unless the horse does, and it can go anywhere that a horse can. It looks feasible but a man riding such a thing will look odd at first. The whole lay out will look as though a man on a bicycle had run his vehicle on to a horse behind, and the two had become telescoped. If the new scheme works they can take our measure for one right away.

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Shippery.

A LIVE TOWN

372 Jackson St., St. Paul.

Views of the
YELLOWSTONE,
Bad Lands,
BLACK HILLS
and
Upper Missouri,
Including all points of
interest on the line of
the North Pacific Rail-
road, published by
F. JAY HAYNES
Official Photographer N

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1883.

NO. 13.

The Weather at 9:30 Last Night.

Bismarck—Clear; thermometer, 51.
Rapid—Clear " 41.
St. Paul—Clear " 50.

NEWS COMMENT.

Look out for a hard winter. Chicago is issuing in the neighborhood of 100 marriage licenses a week.

A Kentucky girl refused an offer of marriage on the ground that her father couldn't support any larger family.

SCHOOL houses are a great benefit to the south. A Florida man recently committed himself in one to shoot an enemy.

GERHARDT says that Mrs. Langtry cost him \$175,000; and she can't trot nearly so fast as some of his cheap horses.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to investigate the American hog, and is vested with full power to send for hogs and coppers.

THE greenback campaign has already opened in Iowa. Generals Weaver has had a row with a preacher in a Des Moines street car.

MR. SURRENCY, a Minnesota man, killed thirty rattlesnakes last week. The story cannot be counted, as Mr. Surrency vouches for it himself.

ALTHOUGH the polls have closed, Georgia comes timidly forward with an apple which weighs 1½ pounds and is fourteen inches in circumference.

STAMPS are running low in the Duluth post-office, and the postmaster asks the people, as a personal favor, to let up a little on letter writing for the present.

THE thorough inspection of the Bismarck bridge just before the Villard excursion was due to the fact that David Davis was expected to be with the party.

CARTER HARRISON says he will not return to Chicago at present. He has probably earned through the papers that Moody is holding revival meetings there.

MRS. VAN COTT has begun a series of revival meetings in Lawrence, Mass. She had her eye on Boston until she saw Butler got scared and put out to sea in his yacht.

DR. DIO LEWIS having advised that Americans should retire at 6 and rise at 5, the Earlford Post comes him of keeping Americans up till 10 to listen to him lecture.

EMMA ABBOTT opened the new opera house at Duluth last night, and her bird like tones caused the ears of the average Duluthian to hang down to his knees in sympathy.

AFTER all the preparations for a grand celebration, the Villard party will not visit Duluth. This is enough to make the good Mr. Villard renounce his anti-rail belief, at least for a time.

MADAGASCAR has been ruled by women since 1878, and the poor, down-trodden male martys have endured their sufferings with a stoicism that should attract the admiration of the world.

EXCHANGE A suspicious Ohio lady is passing in her scrap book, the comments of the opposition press about her husband, who is a candidate for office. "In time of peace prepare for war."

ST. PAUL DISPATCH: When any of Villard's guests are asked what distinctive feature of American life they are most favorably impressed with, they invariably reply: "The American girl." The old masters!

WHEN about to be married, the Ute brave changes his war dress for one of mourning. The red man sometimes displays a rare intelligence and far seeing intuition, as it were, that makes us feel far beneath him.

A MEDICAL advertisement says that noses are often caused by dyspepsia. By the immortal Cove, there's the excuse this country has been prospecting for ever since the dawn of creation. What a nation of dyspeptics we are!

CHICAGO Times: The Indians out west call Senator Dawes, one of the members of the Indian commission, "The man who goes to sleep standing up." In the senate, however, it is the other people who go to sleep when Dawes stands up.

IT'S growing cold and chilly, And Mary Jane and Wi, ne, No more upon the front stoop caw their gam; Gone the buzzing fly's weird choros, And mosquitoes cease to bore us, And the humble bee no more coo's sweetly, hum.

HAVING made so many disastrous attempts to reach the North Pole, would it not be wise for our government to seek marvellous amusement nearer home? Let it fit out an annual expedition to swim the Niagara whirlpool. This will come much cheaper and pan out fully as much gloomy horror.

WITH one more jump A great big oomp Sprang up into his wizen— A longing thrill His soul did fill As he wished that she was his'n.

She also gazed, In manner crazed, Her heart with love did burn; She'd exclaim give Her right to live, If he was only her'n.

BOSTON POST: A Colorado man who expected a gang of lynchmen to come for him about the middle of the night, took himself to the cellar, leaving a pet grizzly bear in his place in bed. The lynchmen didn't bring any light, but made a very plucky attempt to get the bear out and lynch it, but gave it up after three of them had lost an eye apiece, two had suffered the loss of thumbs, chewed off, and the other five were more or less deprived of skin. That man now has a tremendous reputation as a fighter, and the bear can't mix the work one bit.

AN EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

St. Paul, Sept. 20.—A boiler exploded at 3 o'clock.

The Sinking Steam Seaters, Sea.

and Destruction on Every Side.

Prominent Society People Involved in a Divorce Scandal at San Francisco.

A Love for Drink Causes the Death of Two Men in the Sugar State.

Journalists of the Villard Party Dined and Wined at Their Own and Brethren.

Miscellaneous Matters.

A Terrible Disaster.

Pittsburg, Sept. 20.—Another disaster has been added to the list of accidents that has from time to time spread consternation and grief among our iron and steel workers and their families. The dangers attending the operation of our iron mills have not of late been greater than those which attended the life of the average mechanic, but on several memorable occasions fatalities have occurred which have been attended.

WITH PECULIARLY DISTRESSING FEATURES. Such an accident happened here today resulting in the instant death of three men and the serious and probably fatal injury of twelve others. Between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon a shock was felt throughout the city which shook many buildings to their foundations, smashed windows and terribly frightened the residents of the south side who rushed from their houses into the street in terror. Immediately after the shock an alarm of fire was struck and upon investigation it was found that a large boiler in the flanging department of the Big Iron works had exploded with fearful violence scattering flying fragments in every direction and setting fire to the Lake Erie railway shops and a number of dwellings in the vicinity. The news of the disaster spread like wildfire and soon thousands of people were on the scene of destruction. Up on arrival there a fearful sight met their gaze. The boiler department, a brick structure, was a complete wreck as were also a number of passenger cars, freight cars and the master mechanic's shops of the Lake Erie railway, while a row of dwellings on the opposite side of the street were in flames. Men, women and children were running about wringing their hands and calling for friends whom they supposed were either killed or wounded. In the ruins of the flanging department, scattered around, were the dead and dying, some with arms and legs off, some disfigured beyond recognition, and others suffering from painful burns and scalds. By this time the police had arrived in force and the work of removing the killed and injured from the ruins was begun. It was found that at the time of the explosion, twenty men were at work. Of these, nine were reported dead, three were killed and eight badly injured, four fatally, while four children of Charles Douglas, who lived across the way, were also badly hurt. The following is a list of the killed:

John W. Allen, the top of his head blown off; Charles Douglas, side of head blown off; John McGarrigan, scalded and sides crushed in.

Injured: Louis House, leg and arm broken and otherwise injured, probably fatally hurt; Wm. Stewart, both legs broken, injuries fatal; Wm. Rodeman, compound fracture of right leg, and other injuries, probably fatal; Thos. Smith, hand blown off and other injuries, probably fatal; Christ Miller, badly scalded; Edward Mallory, neck hurt by falling debris; Patrick Jock, leg and arm blown off; Patrick Welch, shoulder and arm fractured; John Douglas, boy, seriously scalded; Jennie Douglas, a little girl, scalded, serious; Willie Douglas, injured about head; Baby Douglas, scalded with steam, very serious.

The neighbors did all they could to relieve the sufferers. The boiler was upright, six feet in diameter and was split in four fragments, the longest being about 200 feet, and lying in the middle of the Monongahela river.

IT IS NOT KNOWN what caused the explosion. It was just after the dinner hour and steam had been turned on only a few minutes when it exploded. The coroner has impounded a jury and a thorough investigation will be made. The Sligo Iron Works was formerly owned by Lyon, Short & Co., but now by Philip, Kerrick & Co. Their loss is estimated at \$10,000. Loss to the Lake Erie railroad company and dwellings about \$3,000.

Louis House, one of the victims, has since died and Christ Miller is not expected to live through the night.

Jennie Douglas died at 10:30 tonight, making the fifth death.

A Social Sensation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—General Winfield Scott Keyes has applied for a divorce from his wife on the ground that she was a rosy wife of James O'Brien Kelly, of Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., when he married her, which was unknown to him at the time. Mrs. Keyes, who is an exceedingly handsome woman, prominent in the society of this city, and whose maiden name was Flora A. Hastings, indignantly denies the charge. She says General Keyes knew all the circumstances of her acquaintance with Kelly, that she only married her after having satisfied herself that she had not been previously married; that on further proof she can show that her husband wrote Kelly warning him

not to harass his wife, Mrs. Keyes, by any professions of a previous marriage. When Gen. Keyes first saw her he became so enamored of her that he persuaded his former wife to consent to be divorced from him, which she immediately agreed to. The social prominence of the parties invests the case with much interest. The case will be tried in the superior court in a few weeks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Requisitions on the postoffice department by postmasters for the new two-cent stamps are so large that the contractors are unable to supply the demand, and the department consequently is reducing the amounts called for in requisitions. The contractors at present are able to furnish one and a half million stamps daily, but this is much less than the number demanded. During the early part of the present month the department distributed a large number of one-cent stamps among the smaller postoffices, yet it is believed that with the utmost exertions of the department, only one third of the postoffices in the country will not have an adequate supply of stamps upon the case when the law providing for the new letter rate goes into operation. The department officials, however, do not fear any serious obstruction to business.

Can't Make 'em Fast Enough.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Requisitions on the postoffice

Judge Edgerton's Decision.

It was reported Saturday that Judge Edgerton had declared the law creating a commission to locate the capital contrary to the organic act of the territory, and declared that the commission, in the location of the capital, had acted without authority.

It is to be feared that the judge was governed too much by the public clamor which he encountered in the atmosphere of Yankton, and that he did not give due weight to the authorities cited by the attorneys for the commission.

Men much older in the law, and who many years ago became famous for their fearless and just decisions, have gone over the question, taking into consideration all of the points involved, and have reached an opinion contrary to the one Mr. Edgerton is reported to have given.

The capital, however, has been removed from Yankton, the law locating it there has been repealed, and Bismarck is now the capital of Dakota.

The supreme court of the territory is not likely to sustain Mr. Edgerton; nor will the supreme court of the United States be likely to do so. It will require a decision from that authority before the old condition of affairs can be restored. Before that time is reached another Dakota Legislature will have passed upon the subject, and Dakota will perhaps have become a state. It is even to be feared that Judge Edgerton can see his way clear to sustain himself when he considers the array of authorities that can, and will be brought in support of the opposite view from his. His decision, if sustained, will take property from the territory worth at least four hundred thousand dollars; and taxes will follow to give the public buildings that this kind of work provides without expense to the territory. The interest that has secured this decision will next ask and expect him to endorse the legal use of public funds for the payment of the expenses of the Sioux Falls convention; for the census which they have ordered at prices unheard of before for similar work. They will lead him, if he will, into a world of trouble, from which he will be glad enough to be relieved. While professing the highest regard for law, they are themselves the leaders in a scheme that in violation of law is robbing the people of the territory with their own hands.

The board of directors of the Dakota penitentiary at Bismarck took heroic measures at their last meeting with a view to negotiating the Dakota penitentiary funds, giving their personal notes for money to go on with the work in the meantime. Last night they received notice from Major Edwards, chairman, that the bonds had been negotiated to Preston, Keene & Co., Chicago, and that the money will be available October 1. This will doubtless be a pleasant piece of information for Messrs. Megan & Kelly, the contractors. It may not be out of place here to remark that Bismarck went into the construction of this building in true Bismarckian style. When it was reported that the bonds could not be sold, they concluded to sell them themselves; and when the contractors reported the work would be stopped, for want of funds they borrowed money on their own notes and continued to push the work. It will be an awful blue day when Bismarck gets left.

The education of those who recently made up the associated press excursion, with which General Miles Agent Barnes, of the North Pacific, had so much to do, is a subject that should not be forgotten. Even the internal regions are said to be paved with good intentions. Men and judges sometimes rise above public clamor and act or decide in defiance of public opinion, and being right are always in the end sustained. They sometimes, without realizing it, are governed more by their surroundings than they ought to be, and do not realize the full force of law that their attention has been called to. In that case their decisions will not bear the test of criticism. Mr. Edgerton's decision will soon be put to that test, and the outcome is evident; it cannot stand.

Of all the comments on the recent Fargo convention the following from the St. Paul Globe is the most commendable and fair: "The territory of Dakota, our nearest neighbor and more than sister, Minnesota and Dakota are joined by closer ties than boundary lines can sever. It is very much a 'one up' at present over the question of statehood and division. This is very generally admitted, that the territory is too large and unwieldy for a single state, and the inhabitants have readily agreed that a division should be made, and the forty-sixth parallel has been chosen as the dividing line between north and south Dakota. But here comes the rub. The representatives of the southern section of the territory a short time ago called a convention at Sioux Falls for the purpose of framing a constitution, and without so much as saying 'by your leave' appropriated the name of Dakota. Now comes the North Dakotians, and through a convention at Fargo protest most emphatically against the action of the Sioux Falls in appropriating a name that has been rendered famous throughout the civilized world by the natural productions of the northern portion of the territory. The Fargo convention is right. Dakota's only claim to fame has come from the wealth of grain and mineral products that have been produced north of the forty-sixth parallel of latitude. That fame has been great; and world-wide, sufficient indeed to serve for two states, but if the territory is to be divided, on the line proposed, the section that has won the honors is certainly entitled to wear them. There

may be but little in a name, on ordinary occasions, but when it comes to naming a state it is something different. There is to be a state of Dakota, it should comprise the territory from which has come the wealth of cereal products that has been the wonder of the world; which produces the grandest herds of cattle that ever roamed over a prairie; that has lavished nature's gold and silver in countless millions upon the world. There is to be a Dakota in the sisterhood of states, let the northern part of the present territory wear the name. This is a claim she has fairly won, and she should not be robbed of such a jewel at this late day."

The Port and Esplanade says: "The completion of the North Pacific, which is hailed as an auspicious event in the history of the northwest, will be followed by the completion of the Oregon & California road, commencing with a branch of the Central Pacific at the state line. Portland will then be brought within a few hours' travel of San Francisco, a desideratum much to be desired. Full soon the long ocean voyage will be dispensed with. The traveler boarding the train at Portland will be rapidly whisked up the banks of the Willamette through the valley dotted with golden sleeves that bears its name, to the rolling hills of Douglas, through the tortuous valleys of Cow Creek, on to the classic slopes of Jackson, up far among the pine peaks of the Sierras, thence down under the sun-kissed crests of Shasta; along the banks of the Sacramento river to where the valley of the same name stretches away to the purple mists of the Golden Gate. This route will be eminently one for passenger traffic, as the changes of climate, altitude and scenic effect are so rapid that monotony will be out of the question. The golden spike will crown the work on the North Pacific, but it will rest with the cars of the Oregon and California road in passing through the mineral belt of Southern Oregon and Northern California to roll over a roadbed of gold."

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The Jamestown Alert, a warm and persistent advocate of the division of Dakota on the 46th parallel, concedes there would have been vigorous kicking had the Fargo convention passed resolutions either favoring or opposing the division of Dakota. There was a time when Capt. Tom Van Zee and Joseph E. Hare were alone in North Dakota in their opposition to division, but things have changed somewhat during the past two or three years. The disposition to oppose division is even growing in South Dakota.

The Yellowstone Journal says: "Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, in opening his remarks at the laying of the cornerstone at Bismarck, addressed his audience as 'citizens of Minnesota.' Of the grade of yet goods (dispensed by President Villard) was so powerful as to make a man forget he was in Dakota, while sojourning in Bismarck, it ought to be on tap on all trains on the Dakota division."

Duluth is making extensive preparations to entertain the Villard excursion on its return from the Pacific coast. The Tribune of that city regrets that General Grant will not be of the party as it is hesitatingly declared him to be the most interesting member of the party.

After a seven months vacation the Miles City Daily Journal has made its appearance again. From this it may be inferred that Miles City is booming again.

A BUILDING boom unprecedented in the history of Bismarck is now in progress.

A Mysterious Affair.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—The story comes from Jefferson City, this state, that early last Saturday morning a man of about fifty-eight years of age, who represented himself as an ex-convict, called at State Treasurer Chappell's residence, and after exacting a promise of secrecy and protection, he told that gentleman that he and four others had perfected a plan to rob the state treasury, and that at 12 on Tuesday they intended to enter the treasury department, capture and gag who ever might be present, and then rob the vaults of all the money and bonds there. He had concluded, however, that the job was too risky, and determined to give the gang away. Mr. Chappell questioned the man very closely and found him well informed regarding the interior arrangements of the treasury office and the number of persons likely to be present at the hour set for the robbery. After making an appointment for another interview with the man at 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. Chappell went to the office, informed the chief clerk of what had happened and then laid the matter before the deputy warden of the penitentiary, who quickly recognized the man as a notorious crook known as Dutch Charley who served several terms in the Missouri and other state penitentiaries. The man failed to keep his appointment with the treasurer and the question among the officials now is whether he was hoaxed by Mr. Chappell or whether there really was a plan to rob the treasury. The affair is involved in a great mystery.

O'Donnell's Movements.
LONDON, Sept. 17.—The authorities at the last moment decided to take O'Donnell to Southampton instead of Plymouth. It is not known whether this course was taken because of information received by the police relative to the movements of sympathizers. O'Donnell states he had a pleasant voyage. He had not been in iron restraints. His custodians treated him with remarkable kindness, allowing him to go upon deck mornings and afternoons and his meals were served to him in his own cabin. O'Donnell has an Irish cast of countenance and piercing black eyes. He showed hands heartily with the detective who received him from the Cape policeman. It is reported that O'Donnell said that he does not so much mind being tried for the murder of Carey, but is afraid he will be recognized by the police as a participant in other affairs. Detectives who have charge of O'Donnell are the same men engaged in ferreting out the recent dynamite conspirators. The railway car in which O'Donnell is conveyed to London and the carriages preceding and following it will be filled with policemen.

The Fever's Fearful Work.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—A party of twelve Americans who fled from Guaymas arrived last night and said the people were leaving the city by hundreds. There was hardly a house out of doors that was not infected with the fever. The authorities have given over the work burying the dead to a pack of Hebridean Indians who went from house to house carrying the bodies of those they supposed dead or dying. Merchants have closed their stores and nailed the doors. Restaurants are all closed. There is no assistance obtainable. Reports from Hemisillo state that the fever is raging there. At Mazatlan it is raging even more frightful than at Guaymas.

Must Speak German.
METZ, Sept. 17.—Manteuffel, military commander of Alsace-Lorraine, has issued a decree proclaiming that the use of the German language by judicial and municipal authorities of Metz and Thionville shall be compulsory after the first of January, 1884, as the use of the French language has been utilized to excite agitation for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. Manteuffel in a conciliatory spirit and heretofore exempted these officials from the operative law making the use of the German language compulsory throughout the whole of Alsace-Lorraine.

Distinguished Guests.
DULUTH, Sept. 17.—A portion of the Villard party, consisting of Gen. U. S. Grant, Frederick Billings, ex-president of the North Pacific road, Wm. M. Evans, ex-secretary of state, Gen. Geo. W. Cass, New York; Gen. John Newton, great engineer of Col. Gate fame of New York; Gen. Robert Macfieley, commissary general of the United States army, Jesse R. Grant, of New York; and W. W. Smith, of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city today by special train and were shown about the city in a quiet way by a committee of citizens. They left for St. Paul tonight.

Heavy Receipts.
DULUTH, Sept. 17.—Today there arrived in Duluth 400 car loads of wheat, aggregating about two hundred thousand bushels. This is the largest amount ever received here in one day. There has never before been received over 200 cars. This fact will go to show how much the increase will be this year over last year. The harvest is commencing to flow this way and will continue to come in now as fast as the elevators can handle it.

Sad Story of Shipwreck.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The bark Bethany was lost on Sable Island and the captain's wife and three children and eight of the crew were drowned, including the first and second mates. The captain and remaining three seamen have arrived in Newfield. The survivors were three days on the wreck when rescued. They attempted to reach the shore on a raft when a heavy sea swept them all off, including the captain's wife and three children. Three sailors saved the captain and were able to reach the raft again, the latter carrying with him two of his children, but they died shortly.

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Leign of Terror.
GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 17.—News' longview special: A sign of terror prevails in every portion of the country, except perhaps Kilgore, from which place there is no report. The excitement is due to a raid on the Whites, sup-

posed to be contemplated by negroes. The white farmers have their wives and children in gin houses and are holding guard over them. In some communities little sleep has been had since Friday night and there are saggard faces with looks of fear or stern determination.

New York Notes.
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Sir Charles and Lady Woolsey arrived from England today. Lady Woolsey is a daughter of D. Murphy, of San Francisco, made marquis by the pope.

Judge Donohue, of the supreme court, has annulled the marriage of Wm. Fink and Amelia M. Salmon. Fink claimed that he was compelled to marry Miss Salmon by threats of her father and brother that they would shoot him if he refused.

A Serious Mistake.
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—Melinda Pope, of Geneseo, twenty-nine years old, who was married last week by Justice Benzler of this city to Wm. Cohn, under twenty-one years of age is seeking a divorce on the ground that she meant to have married his brother but was deceived, as they look exactly alike. The Cohn woman she wedded is said to be dissolute, while the one she wanted is steady and respectable.

The Knights Return.
CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The members of Apollo communitary Knights Templars, reached here today from their European tour, and were received at the depot by members of the communitary who did not make the journey and by sister communitaries. Addresses of welcome and responses were delivered at the asylum.

The First Through Freight.
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17.—This afternoon the first through freight from Portland, Me., to Portland, Oregon, over the North Pacific road, started via the Eastern Albany and Northwest railroads. It consisted of ten cars loaded with canned corn.

Boston Politics.
BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The present Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General will be re-nominated by the Republican convention. There is opposition to Pierce for Governor, owing to his vote against the counting of Louisiana for Hayes.

A Bold Robbery.
DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 17.—Three murderers entered the house of Washington Odell, near Ringway, shot Odell and then threatened his wife if she did not give up their money. She refused, and the men forcibly took \$2,000.

An Alliance Wanted.
VIENNA, Sept. 17.—It is said the Porte has instructed the Turkish ambassador at Berlin to sound the German government respecting a Turco-German alliance with Turkey in the event of a war between Germany and France.

Sentenced to Death.
CHARLOTTEVILLE, Sept. 17.—T. L. Shields, for the murder of Sutton, was sentenced to hang October 12. An appeal will be taken. Shields shot Sutton for seducing his sister and refusing to marry her.

Political Demonstration.
THE HAGUE, Sept. 17.—The socialists made the opening of parliament the occasion for a political demonstration. Placards favoring universal suffrage were posted along the route of the royal cortege.

Treating for Peace.
PARIS, Sept. 17.—The National states that the Marquis Tseng is treating directly with Prime Minister Ferry, and that Waddington, the French ambassador to London, is assisting in the negotiations.

Town Burned.
LONDON, Sept. 17.—A member of Henry M. Stanley's party who arrived at Madeira reports that the French burned Lougas because the natives refused to sell certain territory to them.

Troops Injured.
VERBURG, Sept. 17.—During a cavalry charge in the German military maneuvers today many troops were injured owing to the blinding dust.

AN Alabama man left a note for his wife, saying he was insane and was found six miles away, stark mad. His thoughtfulness in posting his friends as to his condition is to be commended.

A THREE CARD monte man best Rufus Hato out of \$5 at Rockford the other day. Uncle Rufus thought he had a sure thing of it, and looked real sad when his duds all began to laugh at him.

CHINESE theatre performances in Portland, Ore., commenced at 7 o'clock in the evening and last until 2 o'clock the next morning. In this they resemble the American variety theatre, so a friend informs us.

A KENTUCKY paper says that Proctor Knott is inordinately fond of telling ghost stories. If Proctor will come to Bismarck the Tribune will kick like an army mule to get him on the police force on the Main street beat.

AN Ohio man is nearly seven feet high and has a voice like the oull of Baahan. He doesn't know whether to become a politician and utilize his voice in legislative halls or to look for a job of calling out the numbers in a seno game.

GIRLS, make your lovers show a physician's certificate that their lungs are sound before permitting them to kiss you. Two Reading young ladies have died with consumption caused by inhaling the breath of weak-lunged young men.

A SAN FRANCISCO murderer whose guilt was clearly proven has been waiting to be hung for three years, but with an accommodating spirit seldom met with he still tells the officials to take their own time as he is not at all in a hurry.

A PORTLAND man stubbed his toe on a rough sidewalk, and the editor of one of the papers gave him two columns in which to narrate his grievances. Had he broken a leg he would probably have utilized the entire paper, with a four-page supplement.

THE Princess Louise has sent seven water colors to the Boston exhibition. One of them represents a blue cow grazing in a lavender meadow, through which a purple brook, filled with pink fish, purles along under a green sky, in which a terra cotta sun flames gorgeously.

The New Pension Office.—Needs of the General Land Office.—Bureau of Agriculture.

High Price for Timber Lands.—Star Route Investigation, and the Dakota Statistics, Parce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Among the new structures in Washington that will add materially to the architectural features of the city is the pension office, the walls of which have reached the top of the first story above the basement. The building is of pressed brick with terra cotta and dressed stone ornaments, and is handsome in its design and arrangement of material. It occupies the site of the old jail—a locality that in former times was avoided as much as possible. Evidences of this avoidance are still witnessed in the shabby character of the older buildings in its vicinity. The old jail being within the bounds of Judiciary Square, the ground it occupied was added to the open space when it was torn away. The removal of this eye-sore gave an increased value to the property in the neighborhood, and the street on the north side, which was scarcely occupied at all, was soon fronted with rows of four story brick houses. Since the location of the pension office property on the west side of the square has taken a rise and is now valued for office purposes. The buildings are mostly poor but those will soon give way to a better class and their site will make them desirable for business purposes. They will front the new pension office and be convenient to the city hall, which is on the south side of Judiciary Square, and be within reach of all the executive departments and of the capitol by a few minutes' ride in horse cars. Between the pension office and the city hall is a fine park with young trees of many varieties growing thrifty, which is destined within a few years to be one of the favorite summer resorts of the city. There are several of these resorts already handsomely improved, tidily kept and attractive in warm weather by their grateful shade, but that on Judiciary Square is destined to eclipse them all.

THE NEW PENSION OFFICE.
There are some strange things done in legislation, and the act for the erection of a pension office is one of them. Not that such a building was not needed, for it was, as the government has occupied recent property for its pension bureau ever since the war, and sometimes it has been scattered into several buildings at the same time. The strangeness of the legislation is in the fact that the general land office needed a separate and distinct building more than any other one of the executive bureaus. The pension business of the country, while it is enormous at present, is temporary—the great bulk of it terminating with the generation that participated in the war—but that of the land office is as permanent as the real property of the country. Take out the thirteen original states, Maine, Vermont, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas, and the titles to all the real property in the nation are involved in the records of the land office.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.
Those records are not in a fire proof building and never have been. Many of them are kept in dark, musty rooms, where no ray of sunlight ever penetrates. Burning gas must be used and foul air breathed while searching for information in these inconvenient and unwholesome places. The clerks are crowded as badly as the records, and their health is constantly endangered by the closeness of their quarters. The land office has no home of its own. It is a tenant by sufferance of the patent office, and with the Indian bureau, is an intruder. The patent office was built with funds contributed by the inventors of the country. It never cost the government a dollar, and is always has been self-sustaining. But its space, which is all needed for itself, is occupied in good part by the land and Indian bureaus. It is a case of unjustifiable imposition.

The land office is also self-sustaining. Its receipts not only meet all expenses, but pay a large surplus into the treasury. While this is the case it is a curious appropriation for a building suitable to its wants, and the pension office, which not only yields no revenue, but is the chief source of expense to the government, is provided with fine quarters at a GREAT OUTLAY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY. The records of the land office, priceless in their value and permanent in their character, as they affect the great property interests of the nation, are kept in a building liable to destruction at any time, while those of the pension office, temporary in their value to the public, will be placed where they will be safer than any others in the public custody. The bureaus which cost the people nothing are denied what they should have, while that which is most expensive of all is given what it really does not need. This strange fact shows the influence the soldier element exerts in legislation. I do not think we should quarrel with it even if it was success in accomplishing may seem inconsistent when viewed in the light of other things. The soldier element is what saved the country in its hour of need, and gratitude should go out to it in all forms. If it has taken precedence in securing a permanent home of its own it has earned it in securing the perpetuity of its government that bestows the home.

DAKOTA STATISTICS.
Some time ago the commissioner of agriculture sent an agent to Dakota to gather statistics and general information regarding the resources of the territory. The design was to make an official publication that would be of value not only to the present residents of Dakota but to all contemplating investment or settlement therein. A similar work had been published for Florida and it had given great satisfaction, not only in this country, but in Europe. But the man sent to Dakota was not equal to the task. He made such a bundle of his work that the commissioner suppressed its publication, and its appearance will be delayed until the ground is so traversed by a competent person. This mishap is to be regretted, as there are calls from all points of the compass for the information this contemplated publication should have contained. Being of an official character it would have had more influence than any local publication could exert.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION.
The probability is that the greater portion of the Sioux reservation will be thrown open to settlement. Should this be the case there will be a greater rush to Dakota in the spring than was ever before known, and an influx of capital. Last fall immediately after the occupation, parts of the territory. The investment of money in

lands and improvements on lands is becoming each year more of a favorite method with capitalists. The soil and its products are the great sources of wealth, and are more recognized as such now than at any time since the panic of 1873 sent stock, bonds, merchandise and manufactures into the uncertainties of value.

ABOUT PINE LANDS.
The prices obtained at the recent sale of pine lands at the St. Cloud (Minn.) land office have astonished people hereabouts. Some tracts reached \$31.25 an acre, and many brought \$20 an acre. Yellow pine lands, selected as first choice, with railroad shipping facilities, can be had from individuals in Alabama and Florida at from \$4 to \$10 an acre, and there are some bodies of public land that may be had for \$1.25, or double this price within the limits of railroad grants. There is great contrast in these figures when it is considered there is a market for all the lumber that can be made, whether at the north or the south. The Minnesota pine lands sold for more money per acre than the choice agricultural lands of southern Nebraska commanded at the public outcry sale in June last. The prices obtained at the St. Cloud sale show the public appreciation of the timber supply of the country.

STAR ROUTE EXPENSES.
With the approaching session of Congress there will be a hue and cry over expenditures in the star route trials. All over the country United States attorneys, marshals and commissioners are without pay for a portion of their services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. Bies, Ker, Merrick and their army of retainers took all the money there was in the treasury belonging to the department of justice. Accounts were so nicely rendered as to cover the last dollar and leave parties at a distance without anything. The appropriation to meet this deficiency will not be made until it is thoroughly discussed—perhaps not until an investigation of the department throughout all the branches of its service is had. Some things have been done under Mr. Brewster's administration that will not look well when a full light has been turned on them. The democracy will make all the capital they can out of the investigation. Heretofore in their departmental researches they have not been happy. In hunting for republican rascals they have generally found a rascal and a democrat on the same day. They hope for better luck next time, and believe that Brewster has furnished them a field where they will certainly bring down some republican game.

A BIG LAND SALE
is reported from Philadelphia. Hamilton Diston of that city, who purchased two years ago from the State of Florida, 4,000,000 acres, and afterward sold 2,000,000 acres to Sir Edward Reed, M. P., has sold the remainder to an English syndicate, who will put on a line of steamships between Liverpool and Fernandina. The object of the purchasers is to manufacture the timber on the land into building material ready for use in the construction of houses, to develop the resources of the soil in fruit, nut and sugar culture and reclaim what is now waste by reason of swamp or overflow. To accomplish they will colonize their lands with emigrants from its British isles, build mills, factories, and local railway lines, and use their own steamers for the transportation of their own freight and passengers. The company now owns several steamers plying between Liverpool and Egypt, which will be at once transferred to the Florida trade.

A month ago the New York Herald had a presidential ticket composed of Arthur and Porter. Now Billy Mahone of Virginia has one made up of Arthur and Gresham. Mahone pledges the vote of Virginia to that ticket. Changes now taking place in the post office department—notably those at Atlanta, Georgia—are claimed by "wise men of the east" to indicate a move to secure southern delegations in the national convention for Arthur and Gresham. This is gossip, and may mean either much or little.

BARTON.
A MINNEAPOLIS man has a pig which follows him about like a dog. "A fellow feeling," etc., etc.

LOUISIANA'S administration at Ottawa will close with a grand ball. He will hop out of office, so to speak.

THE Atlanta Constitution says: "The rowdy must go." Good bye. Let us hear from you occasionally.

WATERBURY hasn't bulletined Tilden's health for nearly a week and the people begin to fear a crisis is approaching.

MILWAUKEE'S abducted girls are nearly all abducted and the abductors are beginning to work the Minneapolis field.

A SHOWER of green frogs recently fell in south ern Illinois, or else the story is a newspaper lie circulated to induce French emigration.

BARNUM announces that none of the ladies connected with his great mental show chew tobacco. How are they on gub, "Chinies?"

DURING the last six months a Portland paper has changed its form four times and its name twice. They must have changeable weather out on the west end.

THE latest phase of the Murphy movement comes from Pennsylvania. A potato thief was shot so full of holes that he looked like an old-style tin lantern.

THE Omaha Republican says: "A blasted fool never had the hay fever." The editor of the Republic here is to be congratulated on escaping the annoying disease.

JAY GOULD says that when he was a boy he milked twenty cows a day, and a hardened knight of the pen in St. Paul wants to bet six Sunday socks that he watered the milk.

A CHICAGO pawn shop has burned down, and dozens of Chicago's promising young men will be obliged to purchase new overcoats as they mourn over the ashes of the old ones.

A BERLIN journal says the speech of Henry Villard, on arriving the golden spike in the North Pacific track, will make a lasting impression on both sides of the Atlantic.

MEMBERS of the Salvation Army have placarded Philadelphia with posters reading: "Wanted—60,000 Christians to vote as they pray." Does this mean to vote often?

A PENNSYLVANIA man cracked a dynamite torpedo with a hammer two weeks ago and farmers in the surrounding country are yet bringing in pieces of him for identification.

An enthusiastic old-time Montana man suggests that a bust of Calamity Jane be placed in the state house. Those who have seen the gentle Jane on a bust, will wonder at his idiosyncy.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One month, postage paid, \$1.00
Three months, postage paid, \$3.00
Six months, postage paid, \$5.00
One year, postage paid, \$10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$12.50.

TO ADVERTISERS!
The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reaching by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

The general advertising agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 26, Tribune Building, New York.

The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the city.

STATEHOOD.

A correspondent signing "E. C. C." in the Dickey county leader, addresses "the following circular letter" to the promoters of the Euron convention, to the members of the Sioux Falls convention and to the people of Dakota:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Inasmuch as the belief is quite general, and becoming more so every day, the movement that through the instrumentality of the Huron and Sioux Falls conventions is not going to succeed in dividing the territory and admitting half of it into the Union, and as a consequence keep the whole territory out of the Union for two years more, is highly important that something be said, and a good deal be done very soon, to avert that calamity. If all parties interested are willing to work for the right, and in the direction in which work will tell, the way is plain and all difficulties disappear at once. The address to the people of Dakota by the committee appointed by the Huron convention professes to set forth the reasons why the territory should be divided and the one-half of it immediately admitted into the Union. We desire to examine those reasons:

The committee say, "When the sentiment becomes unanimous in the minds of 200,000 patriotic, liberty-loving, God-fearing people that there are certain rights to which they are entitled, out of which they are deprived, common fairness and common decency demand that respectable attention and consideration should be given to their claim for the exercise of those rights and privileges." Every word of this is true, except the God-fearing flourish, if applied to the entire territory. But to apply it to one-half the territory in contrast with the other half it comes the most extravagant hyperbole. In the first place, recent developments have clearly shown that the sentiment is by no means "unanimous," as many of the leading citizens and papers of the south are warmly in favor of "admission as a whole." In the second place, do the committee mean to assert that the southern half are "patriotic" while the northern half are not; that the southern half are "liberty-loving" and the northern half are not; that the southern half are the meaning of the language if applied to the southern half as they intended, especially when they are giving reasons for a separation. Upon what grounds do the committee claim that the southern half have "rights to which they are entitled" and are "deprived," and "fairness and decency demand that respectful attention should be given" by congress, to the utter exclusion of the northern half?

The committee assert an "unalterable demand" that they be vouchsafed the right to become a State by virtue of promise when they should number 60,000 souls, which was guaranteed to them by solemn treaty, when the region became a part of the domain of the United States. We utterly deny any such "promise" or "solemn treaty" terms belonging to the Louisiana purchase. Our present constitution came in force in 1789, and Louisiana was purchased in 1803, consequently it became a possession of the government under the provisions of our existing constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 3: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. When the United States bought Louisiana and owned it as 'property,' she could have, the next day, or the next year, sold the same property back to France, or to Spain, or to any other purchaser. Congress possesses the same power undiminished to-day, and could sell both North and South Dakota to England as a permanent reservation for Sitting Bull and his tribe. I make this remark in passing, that young States seeking admission into the Union may be modest in their demands and employ respectful language in addressing the Congress of the United States.

The committee again assert that their course is no departure from "due and ordinary process, and practices and customs which have prevailed from the earliest periods of our federal history." Here they are again mistaken. The almost uniform practice has been for congress to commence process by inviting or authorizing the territories to prepare for admission. The Statesman's Manual, from which I quote, presents the several cases in the following language: "The state of Indiana, having formed a constitution in conformity to act of congress, was by joint resolution, admitted into the union." "An act was passed by congress in April, 1813, authorizing the people of Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, preparatory to admission as a state." "The people of the western part of Mississippi, as authorized by congress, to form a constitution, preparatory to admission into the union as a state." "The people of Alabama were authorized to form a constitution and state government, preparatory to admission as a state." "Thus with other states. What Judge Cooley calls an 'enabling act' are merely acts of congress inviting a territory to become a state in the union on the terms congress may constitutionally prescribe. But a territory may comply with all constitutional requirements without such invitation acts on the part of congress, and congress could admit it, without violating any law or constitutional provision.

The committee assert that "the movement is prompted by pure and simple patriotism," intimating the patriotism of the "northern" as it is impure. Congress may take a "political" pause

and ask for further evidence on this point.

The committee again say, "The people of the southern portion of Dakota ask at the hands of congress the division of the territory upon the forty-sixth parallel, and they ask it as an unquestionable right." In another portion of their address they say, "We do declare that the right indisputable rests with the people to define their own boundaries." If the "southern half" have the "undisputed" right to define their own boundaries, why should the committee ask "at the hands of congress?" Any person may learn by referring to Art. 4, Sec. 3 of the Constitution of the United States, that the people of a territory have no lawful rights whatever in establishing, or altering, or "defining" their boundary lines. The matter rests solely with congress. The members of the Huron convention evidently supposed that the people of a territory had "the indisputable right to define their own boundaries." The entire proceedings of the Euron convention, and those of the Sioux Falls convention will rest upon this assumption. Hence when the superstructure is complete, it will have nothing but the sandy foundation of an erroneous assumption to rest upon. If a delegation should be sent to congress under the auspices of the Sioux Falls convention, and that delegation holding the parchment rolls of the constitution of Southern Dakota in their hands, should say to congress, "We have the indisputable right to define our own boundaries," what would congress say? Why, sirs, they would say nothing; but holding up their heads, and elevating their spectacles, they would put on a broad grin of derision mingled with pity, as they gazed at the delegation. And, waving the question of being a prophet or the son of a prophet, I would add: About the middle of January next, disappointed and dejected politicians from the classic land of the Dakotas will be lying around Washington like strangled serpents by the cradle of Ercules.

This discerning committee ask separation "because the characteristics of the two people are as different as could be imagined." Imagination seems to be held in abeyance where statesmanship is in demand. It certainly would be difficult to find half so large a distinction in the United States, where the characteristics of the people are more similar. The only possible difference is, the southern half are "God-fearing and moral," while in the north, the intellectual predominates. But this is a cause of "harmonious discord," not strife.

The most remarkable reason for division given by this astute committee is, that Dakota should be divided into small States like Delaware and Rhode Island, in order that "the expenses thereof shall be the least burdensome for State purposes." The argument of the committee is: It costs Rhode Island 10 mills on the dollar to govern it, New York 21 mills, and Dakota, according to this scale, 69 mills. Now, according to the statesmanship and political economy of this "across to the people," it would be wisdom to divide the Territory into one hundred and fourteen States, in order to bring it upon the economy platform of Rhode Island. The address asserts several times that by virtue of having 60,000 inhabitants, they have a right to "demand" admission according to the ordinance of 1787 and the terms of the Louisiana purchase. If this doctrine be correct, Dakota could, at the present time, organize into seven States, and each "demand" admission for the same reason, and Congress would be bound by the ordinance, and the treaty, to admit them. It ought to be superfluous to remark, that the ordinance of 1787 and the terms of the Louisiana purchase confer no such powers upon the people of a territory. Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State under President Madison suggested that Congress exchange part of this same Louisiana purchase for the western part of Florida. What would have become of those rights which the committee speak of, as being vouchsafed by the treaty, if Mr. Monroe's suggestion had been carried out?

But what can and ought now to be done? Congress will reject the movement inaugurated at Huron, for two reasons. First, because the movement ignores the rights of deeply interested parties which congress is bound to, and will see only protect.

Second, because a latitudinal line is too vague and indefinite for a state boundary.

Congress would incur no responsibility for rejecting the movement for these reasons. If, however, the territory should ask admission without division, no reason could be given why it should not be admitted, and either party would incur a heavy responsibility for preventing it.

Let us for the time being have "admission as a whole," and one year from now the new state of Dakota will stand at the head of the column of state, in the production of the world's great cereal, wheat.

CONFIDENCE IN THE CAPITAL LOCATION.

The decision of Judge Egerton is not very sweeping in its effect.

It does not pass upon the constitutionality of the capital removal law, except so far as relates to the appointment of commissioners, and it does not say whether in his opinion their action is illegal because they attempted to exercise delegated powers or because they were appointed by the legislature and confirmed by the governor instead of being appointed by the governor and confirmed by the council as is required in the case of territorial officers.

Section one of said law is as follows: "The seat of government of the territory of Dakota is hereby removed from the city of Yankton in the territory of Dakota to and is located and established as hereinafter provided."

Section 7 is as follows: "That one of the political code (which establishes the capital at Yankton) and all acts and parts of acts in any manner in conflict with this act or repugnant thereto are hereby repealed."

The governor and the legislature then in the due exercise of the power conferred upon them by congress not only did remove the capital from Yankton out

in the most express terms repealed the law locating it at Yankton.

Section two of the law appoints nine commissioners whose duty it is to select certain lands and locate the public buildings thereon, and section 4 declares "And after the site is determined upon as aforesaid, the commission shall secure good and sufficient site for at least one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which said buildings shall be erected—and the same is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of government of the territory of Dakota, at which all the public offices of the territory shall be kept and at which all of the sessions of the legislature shall hereafter be held."

Section sixteen of said law reads: "That the territorial capital building shall be ready for occupancy as provided by this act the territorial officers shall keep their offices, archives, books, records and papers at the city of Yankton, unless the governor shall designate some other place by written order, in which case the said officers shall remove their respective offices, together with the archives, books, records and papers pertaining thereto to the place so designated within the time prescribed by said order."

Section 17 provides that "As soon as the capital building provided for in this act is erected and completed it shall be the duty of said commissioners to report such fact to the governor who shall thereupon issue his proclamation setting forth the action of the commissioners and declaring said building ready for occupancy and it shall be the duty of all the territorial officers, whose offices are properly kept at the capital, to remove within thirty days thereafter their respective offices, together with the public property, archives, records, books and papers to the building and place so declared ready for occupancy, and a session of the legislature shall hereafter be convened in the said building at the said place."

Section 3 of the law provides that should a vacancy occur at any time, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

The organic act of the territory gives the governor and the legislature the authority to locate or remove the capital of the territory, but it does not prescribe the manner in which that shall be done. They did remove it from Yankton; they did locate it at Bismarck; and they repealed the law locating it at Yankton in the most express terms, and in an independent section that can not be overthrown. The decision of Judge Egerton, without giving the reasons why, simply ousts the commissioners from office, and it would seem, if it has any effect, on vacancies which the governor, under the organic act, has a right to fill.

No matter what their legal standing may be today they were commissioners de facto until this decision was made, and their old position will be restored when an appeal is taken, up to the time of a final determination of the case. Acting as agents for the governor and the legislature these commissioners selected a site to which the governor and the legislature under the authority conferred by the organic act, removed the capital, and there it will remain until future legislatures or otherwise determine.

The Tribune repeats that the decision does not call into question the main features of the law and will not affect in any manner the construction of the capital building which is now progressing day and night, and will not change or affect the location of the capital at Bismarck.

SOUTH DAKOTA CONVENTION.

Things are not so sweetly harmonious in South Dakota as they appeared on the surface earlier in the season. The trade which is now apparent that was made in the arrangement of the programme for statehood is disgusting alike to republicans and democrats. The trade was openly mentioned in the convention and one of the delegates said it was not brought about by false pretenses. The delegates to the convention were elected by a small minority of the votes of the southern half of the territory. They were nominated by corrupt politicians. Of those elected a bare majority have been in attendance upon the convention, proving that there is no general demand in the southern part of the territory for the style of admission suggested by the Sioux Falls schemers.

The Euron Daily Leader of the 11th inst. speaking of the trade referred to above says:

The cause for the Republicans consenting to the election of a Democrat as president of the constitutional convention is not difficult to ascertain.

The shrewd demagogues who appear to control affairs are out of office and wish to get back. This they have no expectation of doing so long as Dakota is not a State. Therefore they are doing their best to accomplish statehood, regardless of the fact that there were not one-third of the voters in South Dakota who voted for the convention delegates. They are crying shrewdly regardless of everything.

It is their secret design, as we know, to form a constitution, then to elect two U. S. Senators and two Representatives, one of each being a Republican and the other a Democrat. They also talk of choosing four Presidential electors, this fall, two from each party. Then they will go to Congress and say to the Democratic House:

Gentlemen: We elected one of your former colleagues as the president of the Huron convention. He is a dyer in the wool. Jourdon. Next we elected Mr. Tripp as president of our convention—another of the rock-ribbed, never-surrender Democrats.

In our wisdom and self-abandonment we have

chosen one democratic senator and one democratic representative to be of our congressional delegation. We are perfectly willing to "whack up" and divide the offices, O Democrats, with you. We thought this would please you, and we are not inclined to be particular at this time. Therefore, O gentlemen of the majority, please let us in.

This is the programme which has been made, as we are informed, with the further understanding that in the selection of state officers an equal division is to be made between the parties.

Such sinking of principle for the exaltation of the politician is disgraceful, and so beneath the manhood of true men, that the mere thought of it causes a blush for shame. The minority of voters who selected these delegates will have a day of reckoning with them for their betrayal of party interests so that personal advancement may result from it.

It is humiliating in the extreme to think of it. It is no less humiliating to believe that a good many republicans think that this species of political masquerading will be the means of carrying favor with the democratic members of the next congress.

Of Dakota and the decision of Judge Egerton the Minneapolis Journal says: "A new and very interesting phase has been reached in the sectional fight in Dakota. A decision by Judge Egerton, chief justice of the territory, has been promulgated, ousting the capital commission from office and declaring their acts illegal. This decision, if it stands, makes the location of the capital at Bismarck illegal. But this does not, according to the most intelligent construction of the law, restore the capital to Yankton. Section 7 of the capital removal bill, which unequivocally reveals a chapter of the political code of the territory which fixes the seat of government at Yankton. Dakota, is thus left for the time being without a capital; but it is estimated that the governor, the legislature not being in session, has ample power to issue an order fixing the seat of government at Bismarck, and to issue an order designating where the seat of government shall be held in the interim. Gov. Ordway claims that he has already in effect issued an order fixing the seat of government at Bismarck, and there it will remain until the matter is finally settled by the United States supreme court or the territorial legislature. Bismarck thus has the inside track, and will hold it with a firm grip to her advantage. Judge Egerton's decision will no doubt have the effect of temporarily discouraging the real estate boom here, but those who have laid out money to hold on will come out all right in the end. Work on the capital building will be pushed with redoubled vigor, and it cannot be doubted that Bismarck will be ultimately and permanently a capital. Either of the two territories or the northern half of it. It is possible that Judge Egerton's decision will receive the sanction of his associate justices, most of whom are more or less inclined with Southern Dakota prejudices, but we do not suppose it will stand the test of an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. It will necessarily take considerable time, however, to reach a decision in the last named court, and in the meantime the legislature may be convened, or a new one elected, and some compromise reached."

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Brooklyn Eagle recently interviewed Wong Chin Foo, editor of the Chinese American, the only newspaper in the native language in America, relative to the immigration strife between China and France.

That gentleman is of the opinion that war is waged China will have more than one nation to fight, "because," says Foo, "since the Chinese prove victorious over the French, their exultation will excite them into excesses. The people are jealous of the foreigners, and if they possess the power would return to the old policy of attacking any foreign vessel to enter their ports. Defeat of the French would mean incursions to a foreigners within Chinese borders—for my people could no more determine the difference between French, English and Americans than the commoner classes here can between the Chinese, Siamese and a Japanese. That would lead to very severe complications, which would eventually result disastrously to the Chinese. An Englishman is died in mistake for a Frenchman, or an American meets a similar fate, these governments would not be slow in calling my people to account, and then the war which France inaugurates is likely to involve powers more powerful than either France or China.

In answer to the query as to China's prospects in the event of conflict Mr. Foo says: "With France a one in the field against her, she would certainly be victorious. Her armament is modern, after that of the British empire, and her resources are unbounded. Her navy is second only to that of England. One man in the southern part of China is worth a man; \$300,000,000 and another in the central portion nearly as much." "China," continued Wong Chin Foo, "is practically without a sea. The emperor is a body of nine, and the empress a woman not reared in politics, who is filled with womanly fears of a disturbance. But it is my opinion that the conflict is unavoidable. France has taken a step which is a direct infringement on Chinese rights, and it shows that the feeling among my countrymen is for speedy revenge."

The Yankton Pioneer, which, by the way, should not be located upon any eastern people as reflecting the sentiments of a flourishing city like the one across the Missouri, takes the Tribune to task for misquoting from a letter written by an eastern man named Greene, in that it made him say the population of Mandan was 2,000, whereas it should have read 3,000. In justice to Mr. Greene the Tribune wishes to say that it had no intention of so recklessly diminishing the population of Mandan. The copy as sent to the printer read 3,000, and had the Pioneer not called the attention of the Tribune to the fact the error in print would never have been noticed. If the Tribune had intended to use the word out of Mr. Greene's letter it would have changed his figures relative to the population of Bismarck, and located it at least a thousand. Mr. Greene gave as the population of Bismarck 5,000; of Mandan 3,000. The truth of the matter is, Bismarck has but 4,000 and Mandan has but 2,500.

It is now believed generally that the alleged decision of Judge Egerton was never delivered in open court or elsewhere; that what purports to be his decision was a memorandum, or suggestion by the Yankton attorneys as to what they would like to have him decide; that, fearing that he would change his mind while on the excursion they stole this memorandum in the bank writing of J. L. Gamble and gave it to the world as a bona fide decision. Does anyone believe that a judge would render a decision of that character without giving his reasons and citing authorities which he relied on to his conclusions? Does anyone believe that a judge's decision had been rendered in open court on the 27th of August that it would have failed to reach the newspapers before the 31st of September? Yankton is a slow town and has some stupid newspaper men, but a decision of that character would not have remained secret upon the records of the court so long without some one finding it out.

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The Sioux Falls fellows begin to weaken on the subject of the name for their alleged state. The Fargo Argus says:

The gracious condescension exhibited in the statement of the chairman of the committee that reported the preamble to the alleged constitution in the convocation at Sioux Falls, that if he shall find any material portion of the people of North Dakota desire to retain the present name of the territory, he will ask somebody to suggest to congress to prefix "south" to the name of their state, should relieve the movement from criticism and cause the uncovering of all heads north of the forty-sixth parallel in profound gratitude for the magnanimity of the recognition of the existence of North Dakota. It would probably savor of impudence and presumption to inquire what he regards as a material or representative portion of the people of North Dakota, and how they shall materialize so as to secure his gracious recognition, or to solicit assurance that so unimportant a matter shall not escape his mind when he takes the new state to Washington.

Some had supposed that the north had indicated with sufficient clearness and emphasis its purpose to hold to the name as an incontestable right; but Judge Moody and the Sioux Falls body have not been able to understand it. Their minds will be quickened on this point before they cease to have us for a territorial capital.

IT BEGINS to look as if the alleged decision of Judge Egerton was so on by the enterprising Yankton journals before it was ready for promulgation. The judge was intended to render such a decision, but was in doubt about some points of law, and as announced by the Yankton papers at the time concluded to consult authorities beyond his reach in Dakota. It was understood by the judge and by the attorneys for the commission that his judgment was not finally determined upon and would not be until after his return. In fact, it is even surmised that the whole thing as published is bogus and is the work of some South Dakota Bohemian who was anxious to create a sensation and make a little capital to count on the next election. The division matter in the Fargo convention. Leaving so many good county bonds and county commissioners for the organization of counties, some of those South Dakota clays would be prepared to make ready-made decisions or anything else.

On the third day of the constitutional convention at Sioux Falls Mrs. Marietta M. Jones of Webster, addressed that noble body. In conclusion she said: "Gentlemen, delegates of this state constitutional convention, now appear to your highest sense of honor and justice, with all the earnestness of my woman's heart, give us the right to vote—give it to us, not because we possess any particular merit, but give it to us because it is our right! Then Dakota will in fact be 'a home of the free,'—honored by nations, and the banner state of the union."

As the political leaders of the Sioux Falls convention declare the intention of that body to distribute the officers of the new state a journey between the two parties, perhaps the name of Bud Thy or of the Yankton Herald, will yet be known on the transparency as governor.

This reason why Little, of Mandan, is down on the Tribune may be inferred from the following clipped from Little's paper of yesterday: "In the interests of the community it is to be hoped that the

postoffice authorities will refuse to deliver the newspapers through the mails that contain every advertisement. Then the Bismarck Tribune, the St. Paul Pioneer Press and the Fargo Argus would have to mend their ways. Each issue of these papers contain so much memorization."

In justice to Mr. Carey, managing editor of the Pioneer Press, it is but right to say that that gentleman has been absent with the VI. and excursion during the past two weeks, and is wholly ignorant of the unfriendly things at North Dakota, influenced no doubt by the prejudiced reports sent by one "Tim," who saw in the Sioux Falls convention such an array of intelligent and dignified men.

The Yankton Herald now alludes to North Dakota as "the new country" as compared to "South Dakota," when wishing to draw comparisons between the two sections.

A Good Man Departed.

One of the largest and most imposing funerals ever witnessed in Bismarck, was that which followed the remains of the late Hugh McDonald to their last resting place Wednesday afternoon. Mr. McDonald was one of the brave pioneers of the city who came here when the courageous little band of frontiers men were compelled to battle with inconveniences, suffer hardships and isolation. He proved himself a man of noble instincts and generous impulses and gained the warmest friendship and esteem of his companions and fellow citizens. As a recognition of his ability and manhood, the citizens elected him to a seat in the city council in 1881 and 1882 and last year he was elected county justice. He was one of the charter members of the Pioneer fire company and held responsible positions in that organization. For years he has believed that he would die of consumption as all of his family before him have gone of the drowsy disease, at about the age of thirty. His sufferings were long and painful, and he gradually fell away until the angel of death carried him beyond the reach of earthly ills. The fire department, including the pioneer company, of which he was a most worthy member, and the Banner hook and ladder company attended the funeral, which was over a mile in length. The deceased leaves a wife and family in comfortable circumstances, having had his life insured for two thousand dollars in the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, and was the possessor of considerable valuable city property.

A Rollicking Party.

Attached to Wednesday morning's passenger train from the west, which was several hours late, was a handsome special car named "Saginaw Club," the property of the Saginaw hunting club, an association of prominent men who have formed a club for mutual amusement and entertainment. They had been to the National Park and were returning to the states from whence they came. The following is a complete list of those on board:

Dr. L. C. Eaton and son, Jewell Avery, Waldo Avery, Wm. Mesnon, A. H. Mesnon, M. Bateman, A. Rust, R. J. Burney, Levi Pillosort, Wilber Hill, Geo. Morley, Hugh Smith, Thos. Harvey Robt. McKnight, J. M. Lang, W. N. Brown, N. W. Merrill and Fred. H. Lord.

Wesley N. W. Merrill, who is superintendent of the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis railroad, and Fred. H. Lord, northwestern traveling agent for the North Pacific, remained in Bismarck until the regular passenger train went east. They stated that the trip had been one of interest, instruction and the dearest pleasure and were greatly impressed with the capital city. While in the park they enjoyed hunting, fishing and general camp life, and have been treated to vast agricultural, mineral, and grazing sights.

Another Buffalo.

While driving up the river bank Wednesday afternoon, a TRIBUNE reporter, in company with Charles Bailey and William Smith, of St. Paul, who are here on a pleasure trip and hunting expedition, were startled by the appearance of a great black animal about 100 yards from them. The party was then six miles north of Bismarck, and was driving along at a lively pace. The woolly headed beast was facing the team, which halted involuntarily, and, executing a promett, made a break for a return to the city. The horses were stopped and the party advanced toward the giant buffalo, which whirled about in a furious manner and dashed toward the river, into the waters of which he plunged. Several shots were fired at Mr. "Buff," but he succeeded in swimming to the opposite shore without receiving a wound. This is the second large buffalo that has been seen near the capital city recently, and both must have strayed hundreds of miles from the herd. When the animal reached the western bank of the river he started to the north and was lost to view behind the buttes.

From Ocean to Ocean.

The trains which are now being run over the North Pacific are winners in their number of cars and passengers. Last evening's passenger train going west had five express and baggage cars, four coaches and two sleepers. Every car was filled beyond comfort, and although a throng of those aboard stopped over in the capital city, the lengthy, palatial caravan sped westward with hundreds of home-seekers, speculators and investors. The number of people coming from the Pacific coast is equally as large as that from the east, and this fact alone is sufficient to give to Bismarck the name of a commercial center and distributing point. Being about equidistant from the two great objective points of the American continent, on a splendid waterway, which flows to the central states and the Gulf of Mexico, she necessarily catches a large immigration from all directions.

Real Estate.

A conversation with a number of the property holders and real estate men yesterday developed the fact that the number of sales were on the increase and numerous letters of inquiry were being received daily. O. W. Bennett received a telegram from an eastern gentleman last evening accepting \$2,000 worth of property at the figures offered; and numerous other instances where outside capitalists have expressed a desire to purchase within the last two days might be mentioned. Bismarck's display of the products of Burleigh county in Cincinnati, Chicago and New York, is doing a vast amount of good for the city and men who know the geography of the country are quick to acknowledge the fact that this is the coming metropolis of the north-west.

Would Put Her Eyes Out.

The police were called upon to arrest Miss Maggie Bartlett Tuesday night at 9:30 o'clock, on the charge of attempting to put out the eyes of Mrs. Henry, a dressmaker, whose place of business is between First street and Mandan avenue. A TRIBUNE reporter sought out the parties and received the following information:

MR. HENRY

The husband of Mrs. Henry, stated that Miss Bartlett came to his house and called for a dress which she had ordered, and counted out dimes, nickels and pennies to the amount of fifty cents, and said the remainder was in bills. While Mrs. Henry was counting over the small change, the girl threw cayenne pepper and ammonia into her eyes. Mrs. Henry cried for the assistance of police and Officer Foley went to the rescue and took the girl to jail.

MISS BARTLETT

She said that last June she ordered a dress at Mrs. Henry's, the contract being that it was to cost five dollars. Afterwards she went to Benton, and upon returning called for her dress, to find that it had been sold to another party. Discovering that the girl had returned to the city, the dress was brought back to the shop and seventeen dollars asked for it from its rightful claimant. Miss Bartlett went into the shop and asked Mrs. Henry upon what terms a settlement could be made. Mrs. Henry was very courteous and flattering at first, but when asked if she did not agree to make the dress for five dollars, she said "No!" in an emphatic manner and began to abuse and insult Miss Bartlett. As the girl remarked "at that, lost my temper and having ammonia and cayenne pepper in my pocket threw them in her face." It appeared that the girl had received advice from her counsel to the effect that she should get out an attachment on the goods, which she constructed to mean that she must seize upon the dress and take it forcibly from the house. Leaving the room with the goods she was followed by Mrs. Henry, whose screams attracted the attention of the community, and Mr. Goff happening upon the scene, was given the bundle to hold until the court should decide to whom it belonged. The trial will take place at ten o'clock this morning, when the facts will be brought to light. Mrs. Henry's face is very badly scalped and it is feared that life long scars will result from the unfortunate woman's affair.

Mullen's Corner.

As the excavation for the Merchant's National bank proceeds new proof of ancient life and vigor, and frontier bloodshed are developed. This corner where Fourth and Meigs streets intersect was where the pioneers of Bismarck, Fort Lincoln and the Missouri slope broke the monotony of a lonely life by gathering in Dave Mullen's saloon at midnight's hour and uniting in revelry, camping songs and very often riots of the wildest confusion. And when the sparkling, fascinating wine would have accomplished its work of reason's destruction, revolvers, knives and rifles were masters of ceremonies. While searching for antiquities and relics in the cellar which has been dug on this notorious spot, a number of petrifications found drift rocks were found, among them being a petrified turtle, pieces of lava and a few small specimens of quartz. The massive granite boulders are also here, deeply imbedded in the clay about nine feet below the surface and must have been washed in by the irresistible ocean floods of ages past. But what attracted the most attention was the discovery of the bones of an infant near the rear of the excavation, which gave evidence of being buried several years. No one can account for the little, isolated tomb, but it is thought that a woman who lived in the block, and whose reputation was not the most enviable, was the mother of the child. A small lump of gravel hardened in a clot of blood, which had petrified into a hard substance, was also found, and the blood very likely flowed from the bleeding wounds of some unfortunate man who died a wine-crazed rioter. Here is where Mullen stepped from his bed to the door and fell simultaneously with a soldier, both of whom received bullets through their heads, each from the other's rifle. A number of soldiers from Fort Lincoln had surrounded the building for the purpose of putting an end to Dave's existence because of an alleged injustice to their military brethren, and the fearless proprietor of the house, surmising what was about to happen, opened the door, fired a shot which killed one of the soldiers and was himself riddled with bullets. It is an interesting and gratifying fact to know that right on the lots where these bloody scenes of a few years ago were enacted now one of the handsomest blocks in the northwest is being erected, and where crude tents and lowly log cabins then stood in solitude and loneliness are now reared the proud heads of mammoth brick and stone structures embellished with all the beauties of modern architectural effects.

From Bismarck to Washington.

The following truthful picture of the capital city, is an extract from a letter written from the capital city of Dakota to the national capital, and although the name of the writer is not given, the hand of a prominent Michigan statesman is plainly visible. After speaking of Dakota, her climate, opportunities, natural resources and development, the able correspondent says:

"Burleigh county deserves especial mention as having wrested from the competing counties of Dakota and Minnesota, a grand fair, the first prize—a silk banner appropriated inscribed by the first display of agricultural products. This fact has obtained for it the name of the banner city."

Of Bismarck, its county seat, and the embryonic capital of the Territory, I wish to say a few words. There is no city in the west that possesses brighter prospects. Situated on all sides by a rich farming country, and situated on the banks of the Big Muddy, where it is spanned with a million-and-a-half dollar bridge by the greatest trans-continental railroad of the universe with two more lines projected toward the city from the south and east, and one from it to the north, Bismarck will command the commerce of a vast country. It is the center of a land district larger than the state of New York, and must eventually have large mills and factories to supply such an extensive tributary. The state buildings have been located here, and it is estimated will cost half a million dollars, to be erected without cost to the Territory. Work has already commenced on this edifice, and a force of five hundred men or more will be employed continually, working at night by electric light. \$50,000 will also be expended in a penitentiary and \$200,000 in a school house, both of which are now in process of construction. In addition to these public improvements numerous and costly private residences and business blocks are being erected, and many more are merely in contemplation, owing to the scarcity of labor and building material, of which it is impossible to supply the demand. Two large brick yards are in active operation, and a third is to be established at once. It would be too long a list to enumerate the various indications of prosperity or the many sources

of profit, and the valuable time of the reader that have already consumed, precludes a further trespass, or at least more than a general statement. To capital and labor alike Bismarck holds out splendid inducements.

From the facts I have a ready statement of the degree of success that would attend their location here. As to capitalists, we like their winning ways, and for their interested accommodations we pay 12 per cent. and are willing to exhibit a commendable reciprocity by pointing out investments that discount loans. We invite them, in all brotherly affection, to visit us, if only for their health, and we are confident in the seductiveness of our country to retain them for our mutual welfare and prosperity. J. C. B.

City Council.

City Council met Wednesday at 8 p. m. Present, His Honor, the Mayor, Aldermen Goff, Peterson, Bogue, Griffin and Wakeman.

The liquor bond of J. A. Lewis was accepted.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of equalization of the payment of street grading reported as follows: That the work should be paid for by the owners of lots abutting upon the streets to be graded, according to the assessed valuation of the property. The following bids for the grading of Second and Third streets, according to the profile of the city engineer, were submitted:

Thos. Kelly per cubic yard 35 cents.

J. K. Erick & Co., per cubic yard 32 cents.

C. W. Thompson, Second street, 35 cents per square or cubic yard.

The report was referred to the committee on street grades and additions, with instructions to accept the bid which is for the best interests of the city, and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Coffin and others guaranteed the payment of contractors for work to be done in the grading of streets, thus assuming the cost and trusting to the property owners for indemnity.

On motion, the bid of John P. Hoagland for the building of all sidewalks for the ensuing year was accepted.

Ordered that the Chief of Police be instructed to remove all vendors from the streets and sidewalks. The police were also ordered to remove all offal, debris, manure and other obnoxious rubbish from the low lands south of the track, and all persons hauling refuse matter to this locality hereafter will be subject to arrest and fines.

The petition of the Bismarck street railway company, asking for the right of way to construct a street railway in the city, to be built within one year, and to have the exclusive right of way for fifty years and to operate not less than two miles of road, was read the second time and an ordinance granting the privileges asked for was passed. The city attorney was instructed to see that good and sufficient bonds be given by the street railway company for the faithful fulfillment of the conditions of the agreement. The ordinance specifies that the road shall extend from Washington avenue to Ninth street on Main, and that branches from this principal line sufficient to make two miles of track, shall be built on the other most important thoroughfares.

BILLS ALLOWED.

Daily Advertiser, blank books.....\$ 10 00
T. S. McLaughlin, merchandise..... 4 50
Bismarck Building association, sidewalks 134 37
A. Robison, cleaning streets..... 16 00
Hugh McGuire, hauling tank at fire..... 5 00
Jos. Harper, salary chief of police..... 125 00

BILLS DISAPPROVED.

T. McGowan, boarding sick paupers.....\$ 54 00
T. McGowan, nursing paupers..... 60 00
Quinlan & Halloran, boarding sick paupers..... 61 25
Quinlan & Halloran, nursing sick paupers..... 24 55

BILLS DEFERRED.

Jos. Hare, justice, month of August..... 25 65
Frank Donnelly, wood \$12 fire services \$3 15 00
Adjourned.

"Good Luck."

Persons who visited the Burleigh county exhibit at the Minneapolis fair or after it was brought to Bismarck could not but have noticed the beautiful horse shoe which held a prominent place among the many attractions on exhibition. After the close of the grand display it was agreed by the managers that this handsome ornament should be presented to Col. Orlando Moore, commanding officer at Fort Lincoln, not only as a token of the high esteem in which he was held as a friend and a gentleman, but as a recognition of the lively and hearty interest which he has ever taken in Bismarck and her prosperity. The shoe was forwarded to the colonel, and in acknowledgment of the handsome testimonial he writes as follows:

FORT LINCOLN, Sept. 18, 1883.

EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: With kindest emotions of gratitude a present in a box was received inscribed:

"Col. Orlando Moore gets the emblem of good luck—the horse shoe."

The beautiful emblem decorated the hall of Burleigh county fair and was gracefully formed and mounted with the gold and silver of the pride of the country—No. 1 hard wheat.

It is an emblem of the world renowned agricultural success and prosperity of this splendid country.

Good luck to the country! And as the horse shoe hangs upon the wall around it will cluster the memories of noble, dearest friends.

The most exalted, valuable and beautiful crop to raise is humanity, good and beautiful men and women.

To raise good children protect them from the doctrine of natural depravity that comes upon the dear little girls and boys like the blighting frost upon the flowers of spring. Teach them together to love and respect themselves—to love humanity.

Nature gives us everything that is good and beautiful, and when clouds overshadow us

"Trust to luck, trust to luck,
Stare fate in the face;
The heart will be cast,
If it's in the right place."

The best luck which this country can have is for men and women to do their "level best" to raise men after the fashion of Alexander McKenzie. Yours truly, ORLANDO MOORE.

Smelting Works at Bismarck.

A few days since the TRIBUNE called attention to Bismarck as a desirable point for the establishment of recovering ores for the smelting of the ores of Montana, since which time a TRIBUNE representative has met several persons, among them Col. G. W. Sweet, who have thoroughly explored the mineral regions of Montana tributary to Bismarck, all of whom have confirmed the TRIBUNE's opinion that no point in the northwest presents as great inducements in the way of accessibility, low freights, and adequate supply of ores and fuel at bottom prices, as the city of Bismarck.

The extensive reopening works at Omaha and Kansas City have proved a success, notwithstanding their great distance from the source of supply of the raw material. The smelting ores are found in great abundance in the Baker district and other portions of the Black mountains, in the Judith mountains near Maiden and in the Clark's Fork district south of the Yellowstone, and extensive veins of the same kind of ores are known to exist in the Bear Paw mountains. All of these are available

find a central point for reduction without being shipped to Omaha, Kansas City and Newark, New Jersey, as is now done. The Missouri and Yellowstone give Bismarck an assurance of low freights from the mines on the ore and base ballion from these mines, and upon the coke necessary for the reduction, to say nothing of the immense deposits of coal just to the northwest of us. No surer return for capital can be found than in the establishment of such works, and no better time can be found than the present to secure a location for the works at the lowest prices during the subsidence of the speculative spirit incident to the capital location.

Bristling Bismarck.

Major Edwards in Fargo Argus: A recent visit to Bismarck gave the writer an opportunity for expressing many surprises. There are probably a thousand laborers at work upon the capital, the penitentiary, the school house, the water works, the electric light works and other public improvements, to say nothing of the numberless dwelling houses and large brick blocks being erected in all sections of the city.

The First National bank building, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, is an immense brick block which is going up, and will add materially to the looks of the city, with its imposing appearance. Two or three other blocks west of Main street are about enclosed.

The foundations are being put in for a huge brick block building on the corner of Fourth and Meigs streets, by Mellon brothers.

Sheriff McKenzie has a new residence out toward Capital Hill, modern in style and about enclosed. On the same block Captain Hughes is also erecting a beautiful home.

It is estimated by those unprejudiced that at least two hundred buildings are now in process of construction in the city of Bismarck, and new ones are projected at the rate of at least one per day. All kinds of laborers are in demand and good wages are being paid.

The lethargy that seems to have overcome Bismarck earlier in the season seems to have disappeared, and the energy and vim of its inhabitants are now at the highest pitch.

The laying of the corner stone by President Villard, and the advent of distinguished guests, seems to have given a fresh impetus to business in every line.

Our Iron Interests.

According to recent developments the very richest of all of the resources of the Missouri slope is its iron ore, which has already been found in abundance. In conversation with several prominent citizens of the city yesterday was ascertained that an agitation was in progress to induce an expert iron miner or geologist to examine into the relative and comparative value of ore in this country, and if satisfactory large stock companies would be formed for its development. What an inexhaustible amount of wealth in North Dakota blessed with. She does not rely upon her wheat, altogether, as is diply asserted by many superficial upstarts who don't know iron from corn meal, but she has enough coal to supply the whole of the territory as well as eastern Minnesota and the provinces, and soon these lands of the Missouri valley which contain such excellent fuel, will be worth more than many of the entire eastern states. Now comes iron. There can be no doubt of the fact that iron ore of the best quality and in great abundance lies imbedded in these wealth-producing plains, and all that it lacks to bring in the gold is the investment of a little capital.

Splendid Property.

Quite a number of new and attractive cottages are now in course of erection on the Sturgis addition. This property is just east of the city and is superbly located for either business houses or private residences. One large business house has just been completed and this will be followed by a large number of buildings now under contract. This property is destined to become very valuable as the adjoining land has been purchased by different railroad companies who expect to construct their lines into the corporate city within the next eighteen months. There will undoubtedly be a large common depot in the vicinity, the erection of which will greatly enhance the value of this property. Lots, both for business and purposes and private residences, are being sold very low at present, and those desiring to catch onto banner city dirt now have an opportunity seldom offered. Investment made here today will pay 10 per cent. within a year. Consult Capt. B. Baker regarding the property now offered for sale, secure a few choice lots, acquire money and of course you will be happy.

The Tribune Bindery.

The TRIBUNE book bindery is ready for business. A full outfit has been received and a competent and skillful corps of workmen secured. For completeness in every detail, for improved labor-saving machinery our bindery has few equals in the west. The office is now prepared to make all kinds of blank books and records and all kinds of binding in first-class style. If you want an elegant set of books the TRIBUNE bindery will make them for you to order and at prices that defy competition. The work now being turned out of the bindery will compare favorably with the best of eastern work, and everything from the cheapest magazine binding to the elegant and expensive book work will be executed on the shortest possible notice and at the lowest rates. Send in your orders. Samples may be seen at the bindery.

Love Side Tracks.

In the eastern portion of the city on Sturgis addition, there is already a large and commodious warehouse, erected by Van Houten Bros. & Little. Y. S. Szean, general northwestern agent for the McCormick harvesting machinery was in the city yesterday, with a view of establishing a branch of his extensive business here, and has about decided to locate an immense warehouse on Sturgis addition. Now, then, it becomes the duty of every lot owner in that locality to offer some inducement to the railroad company for the construction of adequate side tracks to these warehouses, in order that the property may be enhanced in value thereby. Bismarck is destined to be the great distributing point in the northwest, and her citizens should co-operate toward the speedy realization of this fact.

Any attempt to procure a favor in this or any other country that can surpass Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts will prove a failure, for Dr. Price's are as fresh and nice as the fruits from which they are made, and cannot be improved. Their superiority consists not only in their fruity odor, but also in their delicious taste.

By Telegram.

The Lottery Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following letter, which is self explanatory, was sent from the Postoffice Department to-day:

Postoffice Department, Washington, Sept. 19th 1883. Washington B. Merchant, postmaster, New Orleans La. Dear Sir: Since you were instructed to deliver no registered letters reaching your office addressed to M. A. Dauphin, and to redeem no money orders payable to him, he has directed in an advertisement inserted in certain newspapers that all registered letters intended for him and concerning the Louisiana State lottery company be addressed to the New Orleans National Bank of New Orleans, and that all money orders sent to your office for his benefit and concerning the business of said lottery company be made payable to said bank. I am in possession of trustworthy information that this bank has been and still is receiving through your office registered letters and money orders for the benefit of M. A. Dauphin in pursuance of his published directions. This is a new scheme on the part of said M. A. Dauphin and the New Orleans National Bank to evade the orders which have been addressed to you by the postmaster General in pursuance of the statutes of the United States intended to protect the mails and public against a business which is vicious and immoral, and which in the main preys upon the ignorant and credulous. This bank cannot be permitted to stand in the shoes of M. A. Dauphin, and thus enable him to accomplish by indirection what he is not allowed to do directly. Evidently, therefore, you will deliver to the New Orleans National bank no letters and redeem no money orders payable to it, but deal with the same as directed by the order of the department of November 13, 1879. This order will be revoked whenever the bank gives satisfactory evidence that it has abandoned the above scheme. Very respectfully, W. A. GRESHAM, Postmaster General.

Ben Butler Scored.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Republican State convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. Chairman Lodge of the State Central Committee was chosen temporary chairman, and after prayer by Rev. O. P. Gifford, he addressed the convention. At the close of his address the usual committees and permanent officers were appointed. Chas. R. Godman was chosen president, and on taking the chair addressed the convention at considerable length, his remarks being chiefly in reference to the present government. He reviewed the Cleveland affair and said: "One man led this crusade against the fair fame of Massachusetts—a man conspicuous always for great audacity, for ready wit, and for voluble and copious speech, and of restless personal ambition; a man of national notoriety—surely not of national reputation—who has often solicited, and sometimes obtained, the votes of the people, but who never has been able to retain them long; a legislator identified with congressional raids upon the treasury; a politician who has proposed that the people of the United States repudiate honest debts, and so make their great and salient country a byword and a hissing among the nations of the earth. A major general whose most valuable services were as provost marshal and never as a leader of men, and whose successes were those of the outler and not of the strategist." His references to Butler's political and military record and "national notoriety" were loudly applauded by the delegates. He was given three cheers when he concluded. After the transaction of some routine business the convention took a recess until tomorrow.

The Sioux Falls Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 18.—The last act in formation of the constitution by the Sioux Falls convention was accomplished this afternoon with about seventy-five members in their seats, and the documents in the hands of the committee on the arrangement of the phraseology, who will engross it, and it will appear in fall, as adopted, in the morning issue of the Sioux Falls Press. Ten thousand copies of the same will be printed in English, and one thousand each in German and Scandinavian. The document bears decided evidence of careful preparation, is economical in its provisions for expenditure, and as against monopoly is surrounded by every safe-guard. Concerning corporations, an article assessing railroad property upon the gross earnings was to-day defeated. The census will be taken in school districts by volunteers instead of upon the plan first considered, and the state will be put to no expense. The salaries of state officers are fixed as follows: Governor \$2,000; treasurer, auditor and attorney general \$1,000; secretary and superintendent of public instruction \$1,500. The legislature will fix the other salaries. One delegate from each county will compose the state committee. In a provision adopted to-day the prohibitionists will find some hope for the future. It was to submit to a popular vote any measure upon the petition of five thousand legal voters and upon a majority vote it shall then become a part of the state constitution.

A Land Decision.

ALEXANDRIA, Oregon, Sept. 19.—In the case of the North Pacific railroad company vs. Baptiste Herne, an appeal from the commissioner of the general land office, Secretary Teller has ruled that the settler under the Oregon donation act of 1850 does not forfeit his right to the land upon which he has settled by failure to file notice required by the act of 1850, for the reason that no adverse right has attached and that the penalty was remitted by the act of 1864. Therefore his claim was absolute and reserved to him until three months after the survey under the original act. In this case the right of the company was attached to its land prior to the date of survey and consequently the land in question was excepted from their grant.

Figures From John Koch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The American Protectionist will publish tomorrow a statement from John Koch relative to the recent history of the American navy and merchant marine in response to a question put to him by the state committee on education and labor. It shows in detail the naval expenditures of all naval contracts with American ship builders. Koch claims his figures are all newly collated from official European and American records never before published and that they establish the responsibility of England for the falsification of Secretary Seward's prophecy of a speedy suppression of the rebellion. He gives a list of twenty-three English

commerce runners captured in the early part of the war which were loaded with munitions of war to the value of \$6,000,000. The navy improvised during the war cost \$4,000,000 and the material and vessels were sold for \$36,000,000, leaving a net cost of the war and navy about \$47,000,000. In eighteen years since the war the United States spent for navy vessels only \$3,000,000, while England spent \$155,000,000; France, \$88,000,000; Russia, \$33,000,000; Italy, \$52,000,000; Germany, \$37,000,000; Turkey, \$7,000,000; Brazil, \$10,000,000; and Chili \$7,000,000; all for iron clads. In all over \$400,000,000 were expended by naval and commercial rivals. Koch gives a list of all the naval contracts and says the new cruisers will be finished cheaply and promptly.

Crook Wants an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The secretary of war has received a letter from General Crook asking that inquiry be made as to omissions in the published copy of his letter of August 7th last. Some of the telegrams made General Crook say in referring to the Chiricahua prisoners that they surrendered with the understanding that their past misdeeds would not be punished provided they behaved themselves in future, whereas he wrote that it was "with the understanding on their part." He was thus made to contradict his repeated statements that he had refused the Indians to guarantee this safety from punishment. Gen. Crook's account of the matter was clear to the secretary of war and secretary of the interior. When he stated that while he had made this refusal, it was difficult, if not impossible to make the Indians understand that he could not control the matter. His statement as written is entirely consistent with what he said here. This omission with other changes of less importance doubtless arose from hasty copying in some distant office, as the letter was correctly transmitted from here. There is the best authority for stating that both the war department and the interior department have the highest confidence in General Crook and are in complete harmony in wishing and furthering the success of his earnest endeavors to put a stop to the Apache outrages in Arizona.

An Extensive Fire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—At 6:48 p. m. a fire broke out in the basement of 537 and 539 Broadway. The basement and floor above were occupied by Hellman & Herman, wholesale general furnishing store. It was closed up when the fire was discovered. Smoke and flames were first noticed on the Mercer street side. The building has a frontage of 37½ feet and is 200 feet deep. The flames ascended through the elevator to the top floor and the efforts of the firemen failed to save the building, which is five stories high. The loss is estimated as follows, principally by members of the firms concerned: Hellman & Herman, furnishing goods basement and first floor, \$250,000; Wm. Knowlton & Sons, straw goods, second floor, \$75,000; Sudeckson Bros., Clothings, part of second and third floors, \$100,000; A. Fredberg & Sons, fourth and fifth floors, \$50,000; D. L. Newberg and Co. (Sons, clothings, 54 Broadway, \$150,000; Forchenger & Co., also 54 Broadway, were burned out. Several firemen were overcome by smoke and taken to the hospital. No one was seriously injured. Detective Sergeant Phillip Bullen was prostrated and sent to St. Vincent hospital. The buildings belonged to Wiley and Beckman, and stood on the site of Barnum's old museum, which burned down. The buildings were valued at \$500,000. They were put up fifteen years ago.

Education and Labor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Rev. R. Heber Newton testified before the senate sub-committee on education and labor that the condition of the laboring classes was a subject for expert study and at the present time there was not sufficient information regarding it upon which to base any intelligent legislation. The difficulties met with by labor reformers here were the intemperance habits of the laboring classes and the improper method to which laborers resorted in order to accomplish their desires. The great want of the people he considered to be industrial education. Instruction in public schools was useful and its tendency was entirely one-sided. It has given to the youth of the country a dislike for manual labor, which has a very dangerous tendency. Corporation was spoken of by the witness as the greatest aid to the elevation of the working classes.

Lillie Devereux Blake advocated the establishment of a matronship in all penal institutions and state reformatories for girls, and Mrs. D. G. Croll, a newspaper writer who has given considerable study to the condition of the laboring classes of this city, recommends a system of compulsory education, not in public schools only, but in industrial schools where women would be taught how to work. The home-made exemption laws should be made more protective to stability of the home holder and the possession of a homestead should be made to be requisite for obtaining citizenship.

Mrs. Dr. Clemona S. Lezier advocated the use of the ballot by women as the most practical means of improvement in their condition.

A Tale of Suffering.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—Captain Alfred Caston, of the bark Britannia, which was wrecked off the coast Monday last, tells a story of fearful suffering. They were on the wreck from Monday to Tuesday afternoon, during which time a gale was blowing and all hands were compelled to remain on deck exposed to the fury of the storm. They finally took to a small raft and hardly had the people got on this when a heavy sea washed off every soul and the captain and eight men were the only ones who regained it. During the night and the following morning five others were washed off in a similar manner, leaving only four survivors, who were rescued by a boat from here. Thirteen perished, including the wife and four children of Capt. Caston. All were natives of England. Two of the captain's children were picked up but died in a few minutes, either from fright or exhaustion. The following is a list of the lost: First Officer, George Fage; second officer, Arthur Holmes; steward, name unknown; John Johnson; Lewis Smith; Fred Henderson; Arthur Poutson; Ernest Koton; Mrs. Caston and four children.

Criminal Label.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 19.—E. Jacobs, a reporter of the Galveston Daily Print, an evening publication has been arrested for criminal libel, the complaint being that he published a statement conveying the idea that Mrs. Ada Spencer had intermarried with Yitche I. Brac-

fore, a negro, and has continued to live with Bradford as his wife, an offense against the Texas statute. Mrs. Spencer, who was an exceedingly handsome woman, is party to a divorce suit still pending which a couple of years ago was rendered memorable by the revolting testimony introduced. Mr. Spencer had long been prominent in mercantile circles of Galveston and is at present manager of one of the two leading theatres. Jacobs gave a bond of \$100 for his appearance Thursday.

Cheaper Matches.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A special from Milwaukee says: The Diamond Match Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, owning factories at Onondaga and elsewhere, has issued a price list making a sweeping reduction in the wholesale prices of matches. The reduction is over 50 per cent. Those which have been selling for 87½ per cent now sell for \$2.50 to \$2.55, with a discount to large purchasers. The conclusion reached is that the great match combination is broken.

Wrecked by a Hand Car.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Sept. 19.—A combination train on the West Shore railway going east at 7 a. m. struck a hand car four miles east of the city. Fifteen platform cars with 160 workmen on board were piled up in a mass. The killed are Peter Smith; Italian, unknown, and John Carr, Jr., water boy. The injured are about 20, several of whom are not expected to live. The accident was caused by the hand car not stopping in time.

Reports Exaggerated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Special Agent Evans, sent by the treasury department to inquire into the mugging of Chinese into Washington territory from British Columbia, states that in his opinion the reports were exaggerated, but admits that the lumbermen in that section employ large numbers of Chinese, and are willing to take all they can get of them, without waiting to know where they come from.

No More Will Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The secretary of war and the navy have decided that it is not practicable to send out another expedition to the relief of Lieut. Greely this year. They have consulted Dr. Emil Bisets and Geo. Kennan, gentlemen of Arctic experience, who are recognized as the best authorities here, and have received letters from some who are more distant.

Matters in China.

HONG KONG, Sept. 19.—A correspondent says the French are in difficulties, through want of troops. Many Chinamen, are deserting to the black flag. Lou, their chief, is powerful. France may have negotiated with him. Foreigners have been seen fighting on the side of the black flag. Gen. Bouet says he was unable to hold his position after the last fight. The French are still buying steamers and bones.

The Grain Trade at Duluth.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—In the Duluth elevators on Monday there were 382,277 bushels, against 118,528 a week ago. Our receipts and shipments were as follows for the week ending September 18: Wheat, bushels received, 477,000; shipments, 12,931. Flour, barrels received, 6,010; shipments, 711,182.

Attempted Suicide.

OSHKOSH, Sept. 19.—Frank A. Hayward, late of the firm of Thompson & Hayward, carriage manufacturers, cut his throat with a razor this morning in the presence of his wife and four children. He is yet alive but his recovery is doubtful. Business troubles produced temporary insanity, which was the cause.

The First Session.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A small section of the Villard excursion party reached this city this morning. Gen. Grant, Hon. William M. Everts, Frederick Billings, ex-president North Pacific road, Gen. Newton, Gen. Macfadyen and Jesse Grant are of the party. They leave for the east this evening.

New York Nominations.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The ticket nominated by the republican state convention is as follows: Secretary of state, Gen. James B. Carr; comptroller, Ira Davenport; state treasurer, P. F. Sexton; state engineer and surveyor, Silas Seymour; attorney general, Leslie W. Russell.

Waddington Will Succeed.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Waddington was present at yesterday's conference between the Marquis Thurg and Prime Minister Ferry. Several journals mention Waddington

NEWS COINCIDENTS.

A son of Jay Gould wants to go on the stage.

FASHIONS a century old are to be revived this fall.

THE late frost has greatly damaged the straw hat crop.

JAN CASTELLO's circus disbanded at Roseburg, Oregon.

MRS. SENATOR ALLISON left \$200,000. She couldn't take it with her.

It is believed in Boston that sluggish Sullivan is the inventor of the reversible cuff.

THE Cincinnati bakers had an excursion and the papers speak of it as a doughnation party.

FROST will cure hay fever, but the old remedy of a trip to the mountains will continue to hold its grip.

THE verdict in the Frank James case surprised every one, even the distinguished defendant himself.

A PAIR of trousers and a paper collar was all the worldly goods which an eloping woman in Brooklyn left her husband.

VENUS threatens another "alarming eruption." It is high time for Vesuvius to be vaccinated.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

MRS. LANSING is coming again next month. Her old man will accompany her with a well rounded suspension and a snoot gun.

A MEMBER of the Georgia legislature can neither read nor write, but he can vote and count greenbacks and manages to get along very nicely.

A NEW religious denomination in England believe that male and female saints go to separate heavens. Let us hope their belief is unfounded.

A YOUNG man in South Carolina, only twenty years of age, has been engaged nineteen times. It is seldom that a youth of his age has been the hero of so many narrow escapes.

AN eastern journal says that Henry Villard's true name is Heinrich Hilgard. He assumed "Villard" as a nom de plume when he was writing western letters to a New York paper.

DULUTH TRIBUNE: The Dakota constitutional convention is still engaged in the task of preparing a constitution that is intended to rival the instrument that Uncle Sam swears by.

JAMES HOOKER died at Homer, Ohio, lacking but twenty-seven days of being 100 years old. He would have held out until his hundredth birthday but didn't want to get his name in the papers.

PROF. FLETCHER is discussing poker in the magazines, and although he exhibits a thorough knowledge of the game, Mr. Schenck would like to take him a couple of hours at about two bits ante.

THE familiar pop of the champagne cork is heard again at the White House. Mrs. Hayes says it's a national disgrace which the people could easily have averted, by giving her a second term.

A NORTH CHATHAM, N. Y., farmer has a dog that climbs trees. It recently captured a raccoon after a desperate fight in the high branches of a chestnut. What a relief from the threadbare serpent story.

GEN. SPINNER, the gentleman whose name looks like the Spenserian alphabet in the last three of delirious tremors, is eating baked beans and talking about the thinness of the then to Boston as betics.

WHEN a lady living in Chelsea sent to London for a doctor she apologized for asking him to come such a distance. "Don't speak of it," answered the M. D., "I happen to have another patient in the neighborhood, and can thus kill two birds with one stone."

A KENTUCKY man who emigrated to Colorado six years ago has just written to his wife to pack up and bring herself and three children out there. She thinks him very ungenerous in limiting the number of children, as she has now an even half dozen which she would like to take along.

A WEALTHY widow of San Francisco and a well known hotel keeper of Oakland met for the first time a few days ago, and exactly fifteen minutes after the meeting they were engaged to be married. The marriage was solemnized the next day to the unbounded surprise of their friends.

A METHODIST church in Indiana has been struck by lightning four times and now when the minister draws his discourse beyond a reasonable length the organist imitates thunder on the lower keys and the preacher works in his peroration and benediction and gets the congregation out of the house inside of seven minutes.

A LOUISIANA paper is responsible for the following: "A black woman was carried before a magistrate for unmercifully beating her son, a saddle-colored imp, and the judge was delivering a reprimand, when the woman broke out with: 'Jeeze, has you ever been a parent to a woffless yeller boy like dat or cub ob mine?' "Never," ejaculated the judge, with great vehemence, getting red in the face. "Den don't talk."

SEVERAL nights ago the first dance of the season was given at the Arkansas insane asylum. The visitors declared that they couldn't distinguish the lunatics from the people of alleged intelligence. Every one naturally expects to find lunatics in a hall room, and in the "giddy mazes of the dance" the insane person seems to be quite at home.

The Right Plan Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—No accidental reports have been received at the navy department from the officers of the returned Greeley relief expedition at St. Johns, N. F. It seems to be conceded by those who have given the most attention to the subject that the complete and disastrous failure of the relief expedition was mainly due to the omission of Lieut. Garlington to land his stores and house at Littleton Island or some other iceberg point north of Smith's sound before attempting the hazardous navigation beyond. If he had done this the destruction of the Proteus would have been a comparatively trifling misfortune or would not necessarily have imperiled the lives either of her crew or the party they were sent north to rescue. Garlington and his men could then, after the destruction of their ship, have returned to secure the base of sup-

plies thus established, and could have carried out the remainder of their plan for the relief of the Lady Franklin bay party by means of a sledge expedition up the coast of Grinnell Land. As it is now, there is no party at the mouth of Smith's sound to co-operate with the Greeley party, and no considerable supply of food for him to retreat upon. The fatal mistake, it is said, which Garlington made, was in plunging into the extremely dangerous ice of Smith's sound without having established at the mouth of that sound a provision depot and house upon which he could fall back in case of disaster. There would seem to be more justification for the course pursued in the orders issued to him by Gen. Hazen on the 7th of June, just before he sailed from New York.

THESE ORDERS WERE IN PART AS FOLLOWS: "If it should become clearly apparent that a vessel can't be pushed through, you will retreat from your advanced position and land your party and stores at or near Life Boat cove." These orders clearly imply the direction not to land their house and stores until he should have run all the risks of Smith's sound and have found it impossible to get through. They virtually direct him to land his stores late in the season on his retreat, and not early in the season on his way up, as would seem to have been the more prudent course. The attention of the acting chief signal officer was called today by an associated press reporter to this part of Gen. Hazen's original order, and he was asked whether this particular instruction in the question has ever been revoked or modified. He replied it had by supplemental orders sent Garlington just before the departure of the relief expedition from St. John's last summer.

THESE SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS have never been made public were as follows: The naval tender is to join the Proteus at St. John's, N. F., to proceed with her to the neighborhood of Littleton Island. The Proteus is to land her stores except supplies for more northerly depots at Littleton Island on her way north. If she succeeds in reaching Lacy Franklin bay she is to pick up the stores excepting the house and depots if possible on her return. The naval tender will await the return of the Proteus at the neighborhood of Littleton Island, and on her return steam to the south in her company until she reaches the southern limits of the ice pack when the vessels may separate. Should the Proteus be crushed in the ice her crew will return to Littleton Island and the tender will bring to St. John's, N. F., the officers and crew of the Proteus, the rest of the party to remain at Littleton Island, and until the Proteus returns or her crew and expeditionary force succeed in reaching there. The tender may go south, leaving full particulars at Littleton Island. Signals by flag, heliograph and guns should be preconcerted, and communication by this means should be maintained between the two vessels as long as possible after they are separated by the passage north of the Proteus. Nothing in the northward movement must be allowed to retard the progress of the Proteus. It is of the utmost importance that she take advantage of every lead to get up to Lady Franklin bay.

From all information thus far received it would appear that Lieutenant Garlington either disregarded or found it impracticable to obey these supplemental orders with regard to landing the house and stores on his way north, since the Proteus was crushed with all her stores on board after she had passed the point where the stores should have been landed, and while she was engaged in the extra hazardous navigation of Smith's sound. In the absence of any definite information from Lieutenant Garlington as to his reasons for the adoption of the course he pursued, and which led to the total failure of the plans for Lieutenant Greeley's relief, the officers of the signal service here

DECLINED TO EXPRESS ANY OPINION or make any statement for publication at present. The secretary of war, acting secretary of the navy and the acting chief signal officer are in consultation this afternoon upon the situation of affairs, but have not yet devised any practical plan for the relief of the Lady Franklin bay party.

TEXAS has 6,139 miles of railroad.

In the race for the presidency Tilden keeps six horses.

MEXICAN school teachers reward good pupils by giving them cigarettes.

AN Ohio woman parcs two bushels of apples and a pet corn in forty-seven minutes.

STATISTICS show that triplets occur only once in 7,000 births. This is indeed encouraging.

DULUTH TRIBUNE: Dakota may steal its own name yet, if the thing isn't put under lock and key.

It is now claimed that the "golden spike" was oroid, and only cost 69½ cents in New York.

NEW YORK Journal: A hurricane is reported to be moving east. It is probably Rufus Hatch's circus.

A MAN named Bay keeps a saloon in the Minnesota woods and the natives down there all drink Bay rum.

THE largest dairy in the world is in Ashtabula county, Ohio. It has 1,500 cows and twenty-two artesian wells.

THE Inter-Ocean wants Frank James and Oscar Wilde to organize a joint debate and see how they will come out.

THE center of the Brooklyn bridge hangs two feet higher in winter than in summer. It draws itself up out of the cold.

DULUTH has several cases of diphtheria and six newspapers, but she thinks she can worry through an average mild winter.

SPAIN has had twenty-nine military revolutions in this country, and this is after all that she has behaved herself pretty well.

GEN. WEAVER refuses to run for congress in Iowa. He fears it may interfere with his usual run for president on the greenback ticket.

"DAMMIT" is the name of a St. Pau. man, and every time a friend calls him on the street the people think some one has stabbed a toe.

A TEXAS man sat for three days on a nest full of half stones before discovering her mistake. Then she was the maddest hen you ever saw.

One of the Unwritten.

"Minimam" in Inter Ocean.

"Bessie is a pretty little thing," said Mr. Searle, standing in the bay-window of his wife's sitting-room, and looking down at the bright, clear, figure fittingly on the street below.

Mrs. Searle put down her sewing, and came over to him, by her husband. She saw his gaze fixed on her, and the answering glow of Miss Lattin's face. She bowed, too, but the smile faded from Bessie's eyes, though she responded politely enough, as she "clacked" her pace before turning the corner.

Mr. Searle turned and took up his hat, not looking at his wife.

"Do you want to walk down town with Bessie, Harry?" he asked her.

"She always walks so fast going down to business in the morning. Hal, Harry, dear!" A tall boy of 10 years came in from the next room. "Yes, mamma."

"Run quick, dear, and overtake Miss Lattin. Tell her papa is coming."

"All right," and the lad dashed out the hall door.

Mr. Searle folded his newspaper into a very awkward little bunch, and walked into his bed room, where he began walking about in meditation.

Mrs. Searle came to the door. "Have you anything to say, Harry?" she asked.

"Where is my hat?" asked Mr. Searle, with sudden inspiration.

"There!" Mrs. Searle pointed it out hanging in its usual pink satin and moraine pockets.

Mr. Searle felt himself obliged to take it down and brush his hat for two seconds. Mrs. Searle returned to her sewing. Her husband paused for a moment in the doorway, following her to admire her in the sort of artistic pleasure in the gentle force, the dark hair, the bright morning gown, and the graceful womanly figure at the low chair, her lap full of children's mending.

"You are a dear, Sue," he said, bending over her to kiss her.

"What would you like for dinner?" asked Mrs. Searle, not returning the caress.

"Whatever you like, good by."

Mr. Searle hurried down the steps and joined Miss Lattin with a little feeling of grievance in his heart. She was so unresponsive, so practical.

"Can't it be a heavenly morning?" said Bessie, "see as if I were waving on air. It is a day for roses and air-cakes."

"I'm going to get mamma some roses with my dollar," said Master Ed. "It is her birthday, you know. Can't we walk down town with you and get them now, papa?"

"It is too near school time, my boy. Come down to the office after school and I'll go around to the office with you. Bring Pass."

"All right. Good-by."

"Good-by."

Mr. Searle and Miss Lattin turned into Michigan avenue and walked toward the office under the shade trees.

"How beautiful the lake is this morning," said Mr. Searle.

"Isn't it?" cried the young girl. "I wish I could float away on it forever."

Little Hal ran into his mother's sitting-room to find his spelling book. But she was not there. Her work basket was overturned on the floor and two of the spoons were lying merrily under the kitten's paws.

"Tontine came down stairs at the moment when I was at the baby, chattering volubly in French to her charges. For one of the most explainable reasons of childhood Hal grew suddenly wroth:

"I wish you would stop that lingo," he cried. "Stop it, I say," stamping his foot.

"I will not," cried Tontine, with indignant temper. "So still, you naughty little child."

Mrs. Searle opened her door.

"Ta," she said soberly.

"Mamma," cried the young pair, "send Tontine away and get a new nurse. Pass ought to have a governess anyway. She is nearly nine."

Mrs. Searle stood perfectly quiet for a moment, and even the baby looking at her saw a strange expression in her face. He put up his little arms and began cooing coaxingly.

She took him holding him closely to her breast, and kissing him repeatedly before she spoke.

"Go to school at once, Ed," she said.

"Never speak so again, Tontine, you may take Pass out for an hour. Good-by, dears. So good children!" Then she went into her bed-room and closed the door.

"Mamma didn't kiss me," said Pass walking with Hal.

"Well, I didn't deserve it, and she wouldn't give you one before me," responded her brother, with philosophical insight.

Baby Searle could have told a strange story of the next hour in his mother's chair had he been gifted with memory and language beyond his month's.

He could have told of a sobbing woman pacing the floor in a pale-faced misery, of a passion of angry tears and a strong, cam-rising of resolve and that marvelous devotion of women, that love which "endures and endures and is patient."

"You can't make me stop loving you, my husband," she said, looking at herself in woman's fashion, in her mirror. "I must love you even if you are cruel and thoughtless. Why, Bessie Lattin! I wish I had left her in that wretched sewing work. To think that I should have begged Harry to give her waiting in his office. No, I don't want it. It was right to let her go, and the poor child means nothing. Harry admires her and encourages her to talk. How can he, how can he! O, she is young and pretty, and I am I. O, how I love her! Yes, there is a gray hair. Nonsense, Harry, over me for more than my good."

"Yes, dear heart, you do," taking up his picture from her dressing-case and holding over it with all the fond intensity of a betrothed maiden. "Yes, you do, you do, and this fancy of yours isn't the real you. You, the best, truest you is mine, my husband, mine. We haven't been happy together for these years 'or not ing, and I don't let go of it to heart you gave me. It is mine, and it is, you blessed baby!"

She took her little one in her arms again and began walking back and forth with swift resolute steps forming a pass. "Tontine must go away. Her mother's heart turning with grief to Ed's anger gave her this key of relief. Tontine then must go away, and Pass must have a governess as Ed said. They must plan their long lake journey as early as possible, and the new governess must go with them everywhere. I will take care of Ed and baby myself, but Pass is in urgent need of a governess. Jarring it to Pass? She is the apple of papa's eye, and he will try to make himself be loved. That is for the girl's good, that suggests Miss Lattin. Bessie is ever enough. Sue can teach Pass a new way to learn in a summer tour, that momentary at the thought, her heart said feeling in her throat made her tears rush to her eyes, "my own cannot fail. For I love my husband." She repeated the words aloud slowly twice, "God is good and God is love," she cried in a sort of consecration. "Ed will see her constantly and he will find out where he is drifting."

II.

When Mr. Searle came from business a

Monday. He did not see her, but forgot, gotten the day until she had seen it of it.

"Want something, Harry," she confessed, when he made a little remark admiring her vivacity.

"Well, madame, you say, have it, to one-half of my kingdom. What is it—a parasol with gold handles or a new diamond cushion?"

"I want to go traveling next week instead of next month. Can't we hurry our summering a little?"

"Ed's school isn't out," objected Mr. Searle, with a distinct vision before his mind's eye of Bessie Lattin, fair and coquettish and dainty as he had waited for her to re-visit at the office.

"I know, but a week more or less will make a little difference. Besides he might study a little with the governess I want for Pass. Suddenly she looks pale."

"Does she? Why Sue when I thought she was very well?"

"So she is," admitted Mrs. Searle.

"Besides, we can't afford a governess," added the head of the house. "Traveling on the lake is dear, and hotel bills in Canada are not small. We shall have to pay for the nurse."

"I have given 'ontine notice," said Mrs. Searle, with outward severity. "I prefer looking after baby myself in the warm weather, and we may be able to find some one, lovely like you, who would be companionable for us, and able to care for Pass."

"Bessie might go," said Mr. Searle.

There was a second silence. Mrs. Searle carefully signaled her strawberries, then passed the bowl to her husband. He looked at her steadily as she answered.

"That is a very good plan a very good one."

Mr. Searle laughed at it. "I believe you are rather fond of Bessie, Sue," said he.

"I have always been Bessie's friend, dear," she said, simply.

Some way Mr. Searle began to king about other matters, and the traveling was not discussed again until evening.

"I spoke to Bessie about it this afternoon, Sue," said Mrs. Searle. "Sue will come to see you in the morning."

Miss Lattin was truly very largely unconscious of herself while talking with her friends of the proposed journey. But when it came all over in the seclusion of her little rooms in Mrs. Finigan's Sixteenth street boarding-house, her little blonde head took into itself divers vain and foolish notions. "They were not very well formulated, notions, nor were they of a positively wrong class, but they were imbued with a transcendental novel she had lately been reading, wherein affinities played leading parts, and lawful affection was somewhat snubbed as antiquated and countryified."

To her justice, in the days that followed Bessie Lattin felt no more than the mere sensuous charm of the water and sky and blue breezes and the dark eyes that looked sometimes into her own.

Her friends were always together, and none of their fellow passengers dreamed of the states of happiness and peace for which the wife was playing.

Searle was attentive to Bessie, dining with her and talking with her often, and once while they were all staying at a little village upon the St. Lawrence somewhere, he took her out rowing for a half day. But Pass went with them, and Sue, tired with a weary day's struggle for faith and courage, saw with secret pleasure that Bessie came home petulant and fatigued, cooing that rowing was not at all nice. The days slipped away quietly and Sue was beginning to long for the end of it all. One night in Quebec her husband came to her where she was sitting alone on a little balcony of their hotel. "Sue, dear," he said, "I am homesick. Let us go home."

"I sat down beside her and took her hand. She put her other over his. 'You have a fever, Harry,' she said. 'I thought there was no malaria here.' She stood up and put her cool hand on his forehead."

"Don't think so," said he. "It is warm and I have been walking."

"Have Bessie and Pass go to the hotel."

"Yes."

"Come in, Harry, please, and let me bathe your head."

"Nonsense, Sue! No, thank you," he said.

"He rose and drew her and through his arm. 'You come in,' he commanded, and back your trunk. We are going home by train to-morrow. Am tired of all this."

She went to her room without a word and made ready for the morrow's journey. There was a soft, sweet look in her blue eyes as she kissed her sleeping children before she went to rest.

III.

"I am glad to be at home, home, home," murmured the delicious man, turning his large, bright eyes upon the little blonde woman in an apron who crept with a frightened face to give him his medicine, "but this isn't home. Where is Sue?"

"Mrs. Searle is lying down," whispered Bessie.

"Resting? Well, well. Home, home, home. Your hand is very small and soft, Bessie. Are you happy? Go away, go away. Sue, Sue!"

Mrs. Searle came quickly through the doorway across the darkened room, and knelt down beside the low bed, lifting her husband's head, quivering him with her gentle touch, and kissing the fevered brow.

He closed his eyes for a moment. When he opened them his gaze rested upon Bessie. He clasped his wife's hand firmly, looking at the young girl with a singular plying and sorrowful expression. "Go away, child," he said, turning his head toward Sue. He fell asleep, and Sue knelt there beside him alone far into the midsummer night. At last he opened his eyes.

"Sue," he said softly. "She saw that he knew her."

"Yes, Harry, dear," he whispered.

"Are we at home?"

"Yes."

"What you forgive me?"

She looked into his eyes without a word. "Let us sit thus hand up against each other. I believe my wife has fallen in love with me," smiling faintly.

"Stop talking, Harry. Care your medicine. But she could not help asking just for a sound of the sweet assurance his eyes were giving her. "What about my husband?"

"I am a madly infatuated fellow, Sue, and it is hopeless for him. He is just beginning to understand his wife."

IV.

A Single-Wheeled Buggy.

The buggy business is about to be revolutionized by a new invention, a single wheel buggy. A single wheel is attached to shafts, behind a horse, and a seat is arranged behind the wheel. The buggy can't tip over unless the horse does, and it can go anywhere that a horse can. It looks feasible to a man using such a thing will look odd at first. The whole lay out will look as though a man on a bicycle had run his vehicle out to a horse behind, and the two had been concatenated. If the new scheme works they can take our measure for one high away.

Slippery.

Farida did not expect to have been slippery weather when the prodigal son returned. The Harlan man asked, "Why, in your opinion, was it slippery?" "Because," returned the stout boy, "the old man fell on his neck."

Impressions from the Bridge.

Nothing impresses one more firmly with the advantages of Bismarck's location, her resources and beautiful surroundings than a trip over the magnificent iron bridge which spans the Missouri at this point. A representative of the Tribune enjoyed a ride over the admirable structure Sunday afternoon, and took occasion to note a few of the most striking points, which cannot but be observed by every passer-by.

After leaving the capita. city depot one sees the enchanting meadow land south of town, with its verdant carpet studded over with swaying thickets of leafy willows, and bordered by Apple creek and the broad Missouri to the north.

Prospect heights and Capitol hill cast their heavy brows down upon you, as commanding respect and homage, and then you speed on to the river, where wealth and opportunities are seen on every hand. Between ten and fifteen large steamers are lying at the dock, receiving their cargoes for distant points, while more are plying in from the north and the south, bearing the products and people of the Missouri aloft to our gates. Here is seen as fine a landing as can be found on the entire length of the stream, and immense warehouses, nearly 700 feet long, are overburdened with valuable freight. Endless lines of freight cars on the special track, give evidence of the immensity of the river traffic and bustling men and teams tell of how the city is being made the distributing point for all the northwestern territory. Perhaps the most interesting of all the manifestations of wealth is the luxuriant growth of timber on either side of the river.

The wonderful rapidity with which this precious border of the mountain-born stream is growing and increasing every year is a matter of much comment, and the fact that numerous saw mills will soon send forth the ringing music of their whirling steel is beyond peradventure, and cannot be denied. With all these surroundings, the passenger can give but a passing glance at the wonderful bridge and the foaming deep below, which combine to awaken the admiration and call forth the plaudits of him whose happy lot has been to pass that way.

The Presbyterian Pulpit.

Rev. Austin, formerly of New York, appeared before a Bismarck congregation the second time on Sunday last, and preached a very excellent sermon. After the morning services the congregation remained and voted upon the question of extending a call to Mr. Austin, asking him to become a permanent pastor of the church. The vote was taken by ballot and resulted in the expression of a unanimous desire to have the talented gentleman remain. Consequently the call was sent out to Mr. Austin, with a specific salary of \$1,600 for the first year, and he now has the proposition under consideration. "His action was taken by the members of the church because of the desire of Rev. S. H. Thompson, who has, so long been pastor of the church, to obtain a leave of absence on account of a weakened constitution from close attention to his arduous labors. Mr. Thompson has been held in the highest esteem by his congregation, as well as all Bismarckians, and leaves an enviable record as an indefatigable laborer for the moral and religious improvement of the city. Coming here about a year ago, he has established his church upon the solid rock of public esteem and respect, and has built up religious institutions throughout North Dakota in many a glen and modest hamlet, where he has numerous grateful friends, who will regret to learn of his resignation. Mr. Thompson has expressed a desire to have Mr. Austin accept the invitation extended him, and the public will indeed deserve congratulations if they secure so able a clergyman."

Bismarck's First Postoffice.

Louis Westhouser, one of the pioneers of Bismarck, is the possessor of the door of the first postoffice that ever accommodated the communicative frontiersman of the then humble hamlet which is now the thriving capital of a mighty territory. The door is between his saloon and reading room, and is of the ordinary size, with four plain window panes, and the usual opening for the mailing of letters. What tales of startling misadventure from the brave "old-timer" boys could be told by this silent veteran of early Bismarck, if it could but speak. What plaintive, heart-rending stories must have been told through the little opening in this door, when some young man would write back thousands of miles to his parents, or sister, or brother, or sweetheart, and tell them that the first heavy snow storm of the season had set in, and the train that carried the note would be late for several months. Or when some hardy, open-hearted boy would write to an old-time chum and tell him that "Jack died with his boots on last night, and will be buried by the boys today. We will give him a decent burial, though, and have ordered several kegs of beer and twelve bottles of whiskey for the occasion."

And again: "Charlie, old boy, we have had a grand time here today. The first white girl who ever put her foot on Bismarck soil arrived

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